E AMERICAN 20c • AUGUST 1963

# THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE



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# WILL MACHINES TAKE YOUR JOB?

An interview with W. WILLARD WIRTZ,

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

By PETE MARTIN

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HOW JAPAN LOST THE WAR AT MIDWAY



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FOR THE
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### **NUCLEAR TESTS: SOME INFO**

VERYONE SEEMS to have an opinion on nuclear weapons, on nuclear tests, on disarmament, on fallout, and on the trustworthiness or lack of it of the Soviet Union in the field of disarmament.

The internal politics and the foreign relations of nations are constantly stirred by issues bearing on nuclear weapons and nuclear tests.

Friends argue, and sometimes part company, over such issues.

Political parties plot the downfall of their rivals on the basis of "nuclear issues."

Theatrical exhibitionists in many lands reduce the "nuclear issues" to the moron level by parading pat slogans in the streets that are supposed to be the final wisdom on them. Novelists and playwrights produce fictions to stand for "nuclear truth," and find some of them accepted as fact.

Yet it is doubtful that the average person, even the average pontificator on the subject, knows beans about the enormous scope of what is embraced by the complex problems posed by the big weapons; doubtful that he knows what has and what has not been proved by nuclear tests so far; doubtful that he knows what has happened and what has not happened in national and international high-level dealings on nuclear arms control; doubtful that he knows what is "scientific" and what is pure poppycock. Even leading atomic scientists have given advice on the highest political level only to find that they were wrong in their science.

At last, there is an antidote for a great deal, at least, of the wealth of ignorance regarding nuclear tests and international negotiations surrounding them, and all the side issues and points of debate.

It is a new book, released June 29 by Henry Regnery Co. (Chicago). Title: "Nuclear Ambush: The Test Ban Trap." Author: Earl H. Voss of *The Washington Star.* \$6.50 – 612 pages, including appendix and index.

In spite of the title, this is not a book written around an opinion. The first 498 pages are a magnificent piece of reporting on the whole history of nuclear weapons, both scientific and political, to date. It is an unsurpassed fount of knowledge, organized as few controversial subjects are ever organized in writing while the passions that surround them still burn. We join with Pulitzer prize-winner Edgar Ansel Mowrer's comment that "The last word (on nuclear testing) has now been said by . . . Earl Voss of *The Washington Star*."

Mr. Voss *bas* an opinion — that testbans are a trap. But only after 498 pages of a wealth of information that every American should have does he make his case for what he thinks. By then he has laid the record on the line as it has not previously been spelled out anywhere.

#### WAS IT SPAM?

ov Anderson, of Austin, Minnesota, one of the great Legionnaires of that state, died a few weeks ago. He was long an employee of the Hormel nieat packing company, in Austin, an associate of the late Jay Hormel, another of the great Legionnaires of Minnesota. Roy Anderson's

## **EDITOR'S**

-CORNER-

loss is our loss and our readers' loss.

We had just started getting from Roy a series of reminiscences of the development of many of the outstanding national and Minnesota American Legion programs, in which Anderson and Jay Hormel had played personal roles.

Last March, your Contributing Editor, Pete Martin, and your Editor were closeted in Washington with Roy. Not knowing we were running out of time, we talked about everything. Spam being a Hormel product, your editor asked Roy if it were true that all the meat that WW2 servicemen ate was Spam, and if some of the things they said about it had hurt business. The talk went like this:

Editor: I was in service in New Guinea with a member of the Hormel family named Richard Unhöfer. He was always in a rage because the boys were talking about how horrible it was to cat Spam. He'd say, "This stuff isn't Spam, but everybody calls it Spam." I haven't seen him since. Was all the canned meat served in WW2 really Spam?

Martin (courteously to Anderson): I'm pretty fond of Spam and eggs in the morning, unless you fry up a slice of Hormel's cooked ham. . . .

Anderson: Let's start with the history of Spam. Jay Hormel, only son of George A. Hormel, who founded the business, came home from WWI as an energetic young fellow, full of new ideas. His father cut him into the business. During the war he had learned of a German who had developed a pickling process for canning ham, who had a plant in Belgium. Everything was destroyed during the war except the formula, which this fellow had in his head. So Hormel brought him to Austin, Minn. If he would give the Hormels the know-how, they in turn would take his son and teach him the packing business. They had a special course. You just don't go to college and learn the meat packing business. So along came this thing called Spam, a 12-ounce can of meat with no cereal added. Many sausages use cereal as a binder.

Martin: Cornmeal?

Anderson: Yes. And flour. But this thing used a gelatin of the meat's own natural juices to hold it together. Anyway, Hormel started a national advertising campaign for Spam, and after the first year's operation it was over \$600,000 in the red. The Board of Directors said, "Let's throw the whole thing out." Mr. Hormel said, "No. Some day. . . ." And that day came. Now there are 56 imitations of it and. . . .

Martin: And I bought them all.

Anderson: They're all patterned after our product, but today we at Hormel's enjoy something like 36% of the national output. It's been a wonderful thing. It's a shoulder product. We used all the shoulders we could produce and all we could buy from other packers. When they started cutting into the game too there finally wasn't enough shoulder to go around.

Then in WW2, the Quartermaster Division wanted canned meats for the armed forces. Soon everybody was making canned meats for the government, all the packing houses. No matter what it was or who made it, the boys in service called it Spam—any meat that came out of a can. They sang songs about it.

Editor (persistently): Did it hurt the business?

Anderson: No matter what they said about it, they kept talking about it. So today we can't meet the demand. I don't know how many cans behind we are to meet the demand for the real stuff.

#### GOODBYE BUTTERFIELD 8

Mahoney's article, "The Big Switch in Phone Numbers," on page 10, is the most lucid explanation yet of just why, if your phone number is MAin 2-3456, it will soon be 622-3456 (if it isn't already) and you won't be MAin any more, flattering as that may have been. Tom Mahoney is a New York PR man, fulltime. As his bread and butter doesn't depend on writing, he only writes articles whose subjects fascinate him. See on page 10 how fascinating he makes phone numbers.

### MIDWAY, GETTYSBURG-BATTLE TWINS

HE 100TH anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg occurred in July. Next month we will give you the inside story of President Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg in November, 1863.

This month, on page 14, we offer "How Japan Lost the War at Midway." The great carrier battle of Midway, in the Hawaiians early in WWII, was not unlike Gettysburg.

In each case, the war still had years to run. In each case, the loser of the battle staked the success of the war in a daring offensive. In each case, loss of the battle by no means ended the war, but, though the action was brief, it irretrievably turned the tide in favor of the eventual victor. Unlike Gettysburg, Americans knew very little of the momentous struggle at Midway at the time that it happened. Wartime censorship was only partly to blame. The full meaning of Midway took a long time to sink in. Our story on page 14 recounts the David-and-Goliath battle story, and traces the effect of a few minutes' action in June, 1942, on the rest of the Pacific war.

### SEE IT YOURSELF

olding the Legion convention in Miami this year gives some delegates an extra advantage. If any of them are planning to buy a retirement homesite in Florida, they will have a chance to take a personal look at the place themselves.

Many retirement land plots are sold by mail-order advertising. Some are good and some aren't so good. Some of our own advertisers of homesites in Florida have extended an invitation to interested conventiongoers to stop by and size up what they offer in person.

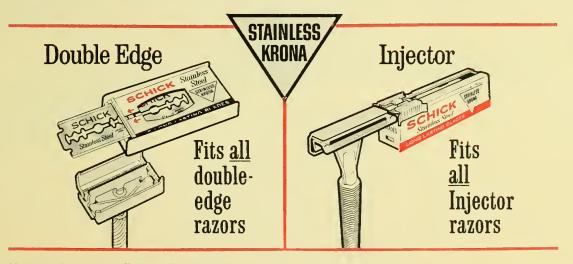
Meanwhile, on page 22, we give you "Cities for the Retired," a look at a new phenomenon — entire communities that won't admit anyone as young as 40. RBP

# You've heard about it!

The blade that <u>lasts</u> and <u>lasts</u> (for more shaves than you dreamed possible - each one a smoother, more comfortable shave)

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged on answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

#### WHOSE FAULT?

sir: Another instance of pension inequity for veterans. When my wife died in July, 1961, we were receiving \$78.75 from the VA. Two days later I notified the VA as per regulations. Pension continued to conte. In December, 1961, I filed a questionnaire as a widower. Pension still came. In December, 1962, I filed again as a widower. Late that month the pension stopped, and I got a notice of overpayment from the VA. Now comes the hard part: Pay the VA back \$866.25 . . . or else. I am 70 years old, have \$116 a month Social Security plus \$50 I.B.E.W. electrical pension. Nothing else. What am I going to do? Go on relief, I guess. What a way to end it all.

EMERSON F. COTA Lakeport, Calif.

You may file for waiver of recovery, pleading no fault of your own, hardship, and that recovery of the \$886.25 is against equity. Whether you will be granted it is another question, as your acceptance of the pension to which you were not entitled following the death of your wife may be held to have been "your fault." Because of cases like this, in which VA error can be transferred to the veteran, the Legion is asking that assigning of fault to a veteran who had complied with all regulations be abolished, and that such cases be determined solely by hardship and equity without the loophole of the veteran being charged with fault for a government error. Under present law, Mr. Cota, with slightly more than \$40 a week to live on at age 70 (\$1,992 annually), has "too big" an income to rate a VA pension, as a permanently and totally disabled war veteran, in the absence of a dependent. Under the Legion's bill, HR1927, now languishing in Congressional committee, he would be eligible for \$80 a month unless his other income should exceed \$2,400. If the VA collects the overpayment from him it will take nearly half of his little income this year, which will make him a charge on his community.

### DID BURR KILL HAMILTON?

sir: We are pleased by the emphasis which the article "They Used to Talk Rough," by Ralph L. Woods (June), places upon the fact that General

Alexander Hamilton continued to attack Colonel Aaron Burr mercilessly, in many of his private letters, over a period of fourteen years, preceding their famous duel. It is not entirely accurate to state, however, (in the material under Colonel Burr's picture -not in the article) that Colonel Burr killed General Hamilton in the duel. Hamilton was wounded in the duel and he died 36 hours later, as a result of a combination of circumstances. One of the contributing causes was his period of exposure, in an open boat, while being taken from Wechawken to New York City. Another factor was the lack of prompt and proper surgery. He was not killed by any immediate effect of the bullet wound.

Samuel Engle Burr, Jr.
President General
The Aaron Burr Association
1Vashington, D.C.

### THANKS BOB FELLER

sir: I just finished reading the most wonderful article in the June, 1963 issue of the magazine by Bob Feller, I think it is one of the most wonderful compliments that a man and fellow Legionnaire could give to the many devoted Legionnaires, past and present, who are still working with The American Legion Baseball program, I spent eight years in the program in the 1940's and have often wondered if the boys who got the benefit of the many hours put in by dedicated Legionnaires really appreciated what was being done for them so they could grow up in the real American fashion. I enjoyed the time I spent in the program and now I know of at least one Ex-Jr. Legion Ballplayer who appreciated what helped him to become a big league star. My sincere thanks to Bob Feller for the fine article. At sixty three I am still interested in baseball and I am assisting coaching a team of Little Leaguers, with the aid of two crutches.

RICHARD W. BARBER San Diego, Calif.

### THE JUNE ISSUE

six: Sincere thanks for that illuminating article "Could You Deliver a Baby?" (June). I've often thought, what a pity my not knowing what to do in case I was ever in the position of being with a woman having a baby and no nurse or doctor close by. The emphasis stressing not cutting the umbilical cord upset my notion that one must do so immediately after the baby's arrival. I imagine many other people had the same mistaken idea. I am a grandmother and do feel I have learned an important fact.

Mrs. David Kirschner Cincinnati, Obio

SIR: Commendations for the fine article

"How Committees Run the Congress" (June). It would be good to have another listing all Congressmen, what committees they are on, chairmanships they may hold on committees or subcommittees, what their areas of control are.

HERMAN G. TAYLOR, JR. Huntsville, Ala.

sir: Is it permissible to quote from our magazine in writing letters to editors of newspapers? There are so many things in it which should be brought to broader attention. I wish there were reprints of "How Committees Run the Congress" available from the June issue. I also subscribe to the proposal of Post 35, Jeffersonville, Indiana, for a paid national advertising campaign by The American Legion. If the public as well as all veterans knew of the important things the Legion is doing and of the informative articles in its magazine, I feel sure it would promote the growth of our organization.

R. E. Krettzer Miami, Fla.

It is perfectly permissible to quote passages from, and summarize material in, this magazine. Reprinting in full requires separate permission.

### PATRIOTIC MUSIC

sir: Recordings are now available of our four United States military bands, the first made for public sale since the 78 rpm records. The proceeds will go to the National Cultural Center to be built in Washington, on the banks of the Potomac. The recordings are favorite military marches and patriotic songs, and were made by RCA Victor, without profit. Composers, arrangers, publishers and musicians all waived fees and royalties, and are to be congratulated for so doing. America could use more of this patriotic music.

ALFRED A. SIMON St. Louis, Mo.

### FOR JOB SEEKERS

sir: Throughout the years Florida has ranked high consistently among the states in the placement in employment of handicapped and other veterans through the operations of its public employment offices. There have been persistent attempts by selfish, private interests to discredit the program nationally and curtail its activities. Legionnaires are urged to contact their federal and state representatives to request adequate funds for the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor to maintain and improve the efforts of state agencies in serving veterans and all citizens seeking employment.

JOHN E. BOYLE Miami, Fla.

The State Employment Services are run in communities by the states, on a cooperative basis with the United States Employment Service (USES), a division of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

# We can tell you in one word why more people buy Remington 22's than any other make...NYLON!

Du Pont "Zytel" nylon is what makes Remington 22's better than other 22's. Nylon means more accuracy—because a nylon stock never swells, shrinks or warps from changes in temperature or humidity. So once you sight in a Nylon 22, it *stays* sighted in—until *you* change the sights. And nylon permits three-point bedding for greater accuracy—the same type of bedding that gives expensive target rifles their accuracy.

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Dependability? Nylon wins, hands down! For example, the Nylon 66 Automatic is the most trouble-free automatic ever made. The action rides on "greaseless bearings" of self-lubricating, long-wearing nylon. And all Remington nylon stocks are guaranteed not to warp, crack, chip, fade or peel for the life of the rifle, or we will replace it free.

So why buy a 22 that really isn't new . . . hasn't changed in years. Not when you can have a brandnew, modern, guaranteed Remington Nylon 22. And you can pick your model and price from six models in three great actions:



### **Facts About Eels**

When an angler catches an eel he sees only a writhing, black, slimy creature suggestive of a snake, that twists his line into knots and has a most un-fish-like ability to remain alive out of water. Actually he has caught a true fish, one of 20 different eel families throughout the world, ranging from 10-foot-long 100-lb. giants and varicolored poisonous predators to tiny species no larger than worms.

The American eel was a scientific mystery until 75 years ago. Now it is known that those caught in our rivers, lakes and ponds are all females. In autumn the females, seven to 12 years old, and ranging from 1½ to 6 feet long, migrate to the Atlantic Coast, even from the most remote inland waters, traveling overland when necessary, usually at night, and breathing through their skin. From the coast they swim to their one spawning area which is near the Sargasso Sea, about 200 miles southwest of Bermuda. After spawning, they die like the Pacific salmon species.

The young, when hatched, are small, flat, transparent *larvae* with no resemblance to eels. Slowly these swim back to the coast, the trip consuming about one year. When they reach it they are about two inches long, cel-shaped but still transparent. Then they darken and the females start their long trek up the rivers and streams. The males seldom exceed a foot or two in length and don't migrate inland but remain in coastal waters to await the next seaward migration of the breeding females.

Our American eels are voracious meateaters, but are slower than other fish and prefer to bottom-feed on dead bait. Anglers catch them on dead worms and minnows that other fish ignore. Because of the size and shape of their mouths, unusually large bass-size hooks are used but sometimes an eel will swallow even one of these. An eel can be caught with no hook at all in a method called bobbing; a number of earthworms are threaded and tied into a ball, and when the eel grabs this bait its numerous sharp teeth catch in the threads, holding it fast until the fisherman can lift it into the boat. Almost all fresh water contains eels, although anglers may be unaware of them because these females feed only at night. Coastal males, however, feed during the day. Commercial food fishermen net the females by the ton during their seaward migrations. The lamprey, incidentally, a sucker-fish which biologists are battling because it preys on our freshwater game and food fishes, is not a true eel.

SIGHTING-IN YOUR RIFLE on a hot summer day won't help you shoot straight at game when the cold-weather hunting seasons arrive, warns Keith Logan of Fresno, Calif. The reasons are simple: as the barrel gets cold it contracts, changing its pressure-bedding against the stock and so

altering the whip of the barrel when fired. More important: there's a loss of velocity, and thus a change of trajectory, simply because some of the burning powder's heat, which provides gas pressure to drive the bullet, is absorbed by the cold barrel. You'll have to sight-in your rifle again—cold—just before your fall hunting trip.

**SCHOOL FISH,** such as perch, can be caught from a boat as fast as you can cast bait or lures to them, but the problem is to keep close to the invisible school. James Davis of Helena, Ark., has an answer. He throws back the first fish he catches! But first he hooks to it a length of fishline with a burned-out flashbulb tied to its end. The fish returns to its school and wherever the floating bulb goes, Jim follows. And keeps catching fish! A small inflated balloon or bright bobber will work as well as a bulb.

RUSTPROOFING MIRACLE called V.C.1. (Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor) is old stuff to the Armed Forces but now it's available to sportsmen through Arms Enterprises of Kittanning, Pa. It looks like oil but when applied to guns, tackle or any metal objects subject to rust and corrosion it gives much better protection against moisture and acids. And it doesn't come off easily with frequent handling. It works another way, too — by vapor. Soak a piece of felt with it and place it in your gun cabinet; the fumes will coat the metal parts to protect them.

**RED LIGHT** will help you stalk night-crawlers, advises Robert Knestrick of Houston, Pa. He tapes red cellophane over the lens of his flashlight. The worms aren't as sensitive to red light as to white and don't pull underground as quickly when the rays shine on them.

insect Bait of a novel variety catches more fish, says Gary Schubert of Peotone, Ill. He uses bees—live ones. He puts several into a large jar, screws the top on tightly to make it airtight, ties a heavy stone to it



to make it sink and lowers it into his fishing hole on a separate line. Then he drops his baited hook near it. Fish can't seem to resist the sight and sound of bees flying and buzzing underwater.

FOR STILL-FISHING, a bobber helps signal an angler he has a bite. But David Doll of Chalmette, La., has a better idea, especially for fishing with live minnows which continually tug and jiggle a bobber. He uses a small floating lure instead, attaching it to his line like a bobber and it works just as well. And when a hungry bass or pickerel takes a fancy to it, there's another fish on the stringer.

HUNTING VARMINTS such as chucks and crows during the summer is difficult because both have unusually sharp eyes. Serious hunters don camouflage coveralls, Gl style, so they appear less conspicuous. These camouflage coveralls are sold in gunshops but David Milanowski of Grand Rapids, Mich., tells you how to make your own. Take an old field jacket or hunting coat and with a sponge daub it with green and brown paint. You can do the same to a pair of pants and a hat. You won't take any fashion prizes but you'll fool the chucks and crows.

**NEXT TIME** you go fishing or hunting, tuck your wallet and licenses into a small plastic bag and seal it with tape before stowing it away in your pocket, advises Lee Trammell of Nashville, Tenn., who, we suspect, has learned from bitter experience. Then, should you get a dunking, you won't



have to spend hours peeling apart and drying out those small but valuable ink-stained papers. It protects them against perspiration stains, too.

WANT TO GET AWAY from it all? How about a place where meat is free for the hunting, fish for the catching, vegetables and fruit for the picking and a home for the building? Your bookstore now is selling a new book titled: "How To Go Into The Woods On \$10 A Week," written by Bradford Angier and published by The Stackpole Co., and it will give you all the details. Some of its topics are: cabin canning of game meat, keeping meat and fish all year, winter in the north woods, and frontier foods with Duncan Hines. Price is \$5.

WATERPROOF LEGGINGS will keep your legs dry and keep rain from draining into your boots when you're caught in unexpected wet weather. Adrian Sorenson of Waterford, Pa., has an easy way of improvising a pair. He cuts the sleeves off an old raincoat and carries them in his tackle box or hunting jacket. When it rains he slips them over his legs and holds them up with a couple of safety pins. The plastic types are best; they're less bulky. A plastic sleeve will serve as a funnel, too, for pouring gas into a small outboard.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

### THE STRANGE OBSTRUCTION OF VETERANS LIFE INSURANCE

A Special Editorial

N 1951, the right of war veterans to take out GI life insurance, was abruptly and the surance was abruptly ended by an act of Congress. Until that time, a veteran of World War I or World War II could apply for new insurance in any amount up to the \$10,000 limit. If he had none, he could apply for the full \$10,000. If he had \$3,000 worth he could apply for any amount up to \$7,000 additional. This had nothing to do with reinstating lapsed insurance.

World War I veterans had had that right for about 30 years, and were at an age when they were not seriously affected. But the rights of WW2 veterans (and the new generation of veterans fighting in Korea) were seriously affected by the new law, Many of them were in school. others (WW2 vets) were fighting again in Korea, others were just starting their families. Among these, large numbers had plans to increase their GI insurance holdings as soon as they could feel settled enough to assume the responsibility.

OBODY (including The American Legion) had then, or since any notion that the or since, any notion that these veterans had an inviolate right to buy government insurance for the rest of their lives. But the 1951 law provided no warning or deadline at all. The moment it was signed by the President no new insurance could be taken out. The veteran who had plans to increase his holdings when the sun rose that day had lost his right to it, without even knowing it, when the sun set.

The lack of a deadline was so manifestly unfair that the Senate has recently, for the eighth time, adopted a bill to reopen the insurance for a year, and then close it out permanently once such decent notice had been given. The American Legion, for years running, has authored and supported such bills.

None of them has ever passed the House, and the last man in the world who would deny that his is the principal opposition is Rep. Olin E. Teague, of Texas, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee. In this he has been reinforced by Rep. William H. Ayres, of Ohio, ranking Republican of the same committee. There is hardly a question that with the earnest support of these two representatives of veterans (in addition to their home constituents) the bill would have plain sailing. In the present Congress it is even supported by the Veterans Administration, and hence the Kennedy Administration.

THIS IS a peculiar bill with a peculiar history, and with each passing day its history becomes more peculiar, if not amazing. It does not rank as the most important bill that the Legion is seeking. HR 1927, involving reforms in pensions for disabled veterans and veterans widows and orphans, and other bills, outrank it in significance. The Federal budget is not affected by the insurance reopening, as the bill would require the insured to pay for the administrative costs. No question of a basic shift in government policy is involved in the reopening. Issuance of new GI insurance has been closed out as a permanent thing, and this bill provides for closing it out as a permanent thingonly asking that it be done fairly and decently by providing the preliminary deadline that was omitted originally. In short, the bill is a harmless, costless one, whose chief grounds are moral ones, involving the reputation of the government for fair dealing.

Today, the history of the yearly destruction of the bill in the House has raised questions of morality, democracy, and even propriety, that go far beyond the original moral issue of the decency of a close-out deadline.

Events last year may be recalled. The insurance bill passed the Senate, as usual, and was reported out of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, even with the (cynical?) support of some members who were soon to wreck it. It was blessed by the Administration. Just when it was a foregone conclusion that it was as good as passed, Rep. Teague, with support from Rep. Ayres, personally secured from the Rules Committee a gag rule, by which the destruction of the bill was engineered on the House floor, over the protests of many members of the vets committee.

This is all on the record. Virtually no public excuse was offered for this travesty on the democratic process. What little excuse was offered was that a serious groundswell of grass-roots opposition had poured into Congress at the last minute which somehow was more righteous than the opposite groundswell of many years' standing.

Very soon, that new "groundswell" publicly identified itself. The National Underwriter, publication of the National Association of Life Underwriters (life insurance salesmen) said that "the insurance industry's massive mobilization" had blocked the bill.

There was little reason to doubt it. Rep. Teague was observed conferring in the House with insurance industry representative Carlyle M. Dunaway and others on that August day in 1962 when the bill was wrecked.

True, they may have talked about the weather. However, The National Underwriter explained that Thomas R. Buchanan, one of the underwriters ass'n's committee chairmen (indeed veterans and servicemens committee chairman), and Mr. Dunaway, general counsel of the NALU, had "swung into action" to block the bill, after getting the "green light from the NALU's Executive Committee," and sent urgent telegrams to its membership, which resulted in a "grass-roots educational effort among members of Congress the like of which has probably never before been witnessed." This, said the underwriters' publication, was "cooperative action by volunteer workers on projects of top importance to the life insurance business.

In a new book, What's Wrong With Your Life Insurance? published by Crowell-Collier, Norman F. Dacey has another way of putting it. Says Dacey, an estate planner for 30 years, and a director of psychological warfare in Europe under Eisenhower in WW2; "To the Congressmen who voted against reopening GI insurance to veterans, it should be a revelation to learn now that the flood of telegrams urging them to take the action they took actually originated in the office of the general counsel of the National Life Underwriters Association. . . . '

Dacey further charges that the episode is an example of "policyholders' money being used to defeat their best in-

We have not investigated the source of the money spent in this lobbying activity by the underwriters' association. We do not know whether it was policyholders' money, or what it was, and Mr. Dacey can stand on his own feet on that one. But serious questions arise in our minds not only as to whether the (Continued on page 34)

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

# Blueprint For 20,000 New Leaders

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER James E. Dowers



Twenty thousand Legionnaires will determine in the next few weeks whether The American Legion will gain or lose ground in the coming year. The key question is whether our new leadership will do the membership and planning job now that is essential for constructive achievement later.

For this reason, I am directing this message primarily to the some 20,000 Legionnaires recently elected to command their posts and their county and district organizations during 1963-64. Most of you are new to command. How you exercise it will vary according to your individual talents, the situation you inherited, and many other factors. For all, however, time is a constant factor — and the use you make of time *in August* can spell the difference between the success and failure of your turn at command.

Every Legionnaire who has shared the experience of local American Legion leadership would join me, I believe, in offering these suggestions:

ONE—PLAN and organize your membership drive now, in August. Aim at complete organization of it no later than Labor Day, so that it will be in actual operation during September.

Two — Chart *now* a schedule of activities for the entire year. Identify major projects, and establish priorities according to over-all Post objectives.

The all-important word is now.

Why the emphasis on early membership?

A leader is only as good as his followers. All that you do as commander will be done through and by other Legionnaires. Without a strong membership, you'll be in the fix of a manager without a ball club; no matter how inspiring your example or how impressive your savvy, your team isn't going to score.

Early action will also clear the decks for substantive Post projects, later. A combat unit that carries recruiting and training problems onto the firing line isn't likely to give a very good account of itself. By the same token, a chronic membership problem can distract and frustrate your best leadership efforts in other directions all year.

The moral is obvious: head off the problem before it becomes one.

A quick membership harvest offers a sure-fire way of getting your eommand started on the right foot. While in office, you will have more to say than anyone else about the pace and character of your Post; the Post as a whole will reflect the energy and drive and efficiency you exhibit as commander. By disposing of the membership problem early,

you not only demonstrate your ability to lead but you serve notice that all Post projects are "Go" for the year ahead.

As a newly elected officer, your fellow Legionnaires are looking for direction from you. They expect, and will respond to, leadership — your leadership — and the sooner you give it, the fuller will be their response.

In membership, as in all your other undertakings, you can serve your cause best by aiming high. Reenrollment of present members is only the first step. If you make it your goal, you will be committed to a deficit represented by those who have passed on or moved away during the previous year. Sign up the old members first and fast, to clear the way for going after every eligible veteran your team ean reach by mail, by phone, by foot, or by any other means you think will work.

Several million American war veterans have never joined The American Legion simply because they've never been asked. Others who've been in and out would rejoin in a minute if they saw a real opportunity for challenging and constructive community service.

BUT LEADERSHIP is more than a numbers game. Good leadership also entails planning ahead, anticipating needs, delegating work — now, before the fall activities start.

Many a Post Commander has flunked his leadership test because he neglected to do his homework. Don't make that mistake. Use the time you have now to measure the job and cut it down to size.

Here are some bases you'll want to touch. (1) Review last year's activities and compile your own check-off list of programs, issues, and duties that are apt to recur. (2) Study the Post constitution and by-laws. (3) Rate the jobs done by previous committee chairmen and start your own roster of likely prospects for major appointments. (4) Above all, decide on a general operations plan for the whole year and draw it up in outline form.

Advance planning alone won't guarantee success, But without it, everything you undertake later is pretty sure to fail.

No one expects you to do the whole job yourself. Teamwork is the Legion's middle name. The old hands will be quiek to come through with advice and support when you ask for it. But the command is your responsibility and not any committee's or advisory group's. They expect you to organize and exercise it your way — and to know what you're about.

Sound planning at this early point in your year can produce sound performance all along the line. Spend whatever extra time and effort is required *now* to get the draw on your membership problem and organizational pattern for the year.



A CLASSIC PHOTO: There isn't room on this page to show all 289 new Legionnaires being sworn into membership in a single induction ceremony of Alonzo Cudworth Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis., back in 1952-53. The photo stands, after ten years, as a classic pictorialization

of the results that flow from the advance planning and organization of Legion Post operations outlined on the opposite page by National Commander James E. Powers, in his suggestions for new Post leaders for 1963-64. Every aspect of the photo reflects planning that went before.

### By TOM MAHONEY

FFICIENCY OF OUR TELEPHONE service today owes more than a little to a measles epidemic that swept Lowell, Mass., back in 1879.

Lowell, then the second largest city in the Commonwealth, had a public exchange less than three years after Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. At the time of the epidemic, Lowell subscribers, like the few telephone users elsewhere, were calling for each other by name. Female operators not yet having arrived on the scene, connections were made in the exchange by four youths.

Like everybody else in Lowell, the boys were exposed to the measles. This was a matter of concern to the city's Dr. Moses Parker, who besides being an alert physician was an investor in the local telephone company. If the four youths became ill, substitutes would have to do their work and these would not be familiar with subscribers' names. Patients wanting Dr. Parker might be connected with the Lowell Gas Company and vice versa.

"Let's give the subscribers numbers," proposed Dr. Parker, "and ask them to call by number. Then anybody in the exchange, whether he knows the names or not, can make the right connections."

Lowell subscribers, all 200 of them, accepted their all-digit numbers. The boy operators, who happily survived the measles, and the more patient girls who soon succeeded them made fewer wrong connections than formerly. The simplicity and efficiency of calling by numbers were apparent to all. Besides being listed in a modest directory, phone numbers soon began to appear on stationery and in the advertising of business subscribers. The idea spread to other cities and throughout the world.

A similar change on a gigantic scale is now in process with Bell and independent companies. These companies are converting telephone numbers with word or letter prefixes to all-number combinations. You make no more turns of the dial than formerly, but you dial only numbers and your number will be so listed in new directories. The change began in Wichita Falls, Tex., in 1958 and already some 29,000,000 telephones, including all those in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Quebec and Hartford, have been converted. By the end of 1963, half the telephones in the United States and Canada will have all-number dialing.

Growth, not measles, is forcing this change. In the coming years there are going to be more people, and they are going to use more telephones in more ways than ever before. Telephones are increasing faster than people, with 15,000 new instruments being ordered dai-

# The Big Switch in PHONE NUMBERS

Some rage, others joke, at the change to all-number dialing. Here's the why of it.



CAN YOU DO IT? Fill in the letters and numbers on the dial without peeking at your own phone. You may be in for a surprise.

ly. Bell System telephones increased by 2,450,000 in 1961 and 2,800,000 in 1962 and calls soared 7.5 billion to more than 80 billion in the same two years in the United States. Telephone conversations per business day now average more than 242 million. Businesses that once used only one number and a lot of extensions now have separate numbers for all of their telephones. You can dial di-

rect to each one by "Centrex" service.

More people have two or more telephones. A photographer friend has one at home, a second in his studio, a third in his automobile and a fourth at his summer camp. The last two are little used but require numbers. There are more telephones now in ships, boats, airplanes and trains. Every missile site has a telephone, some of them a great many. New



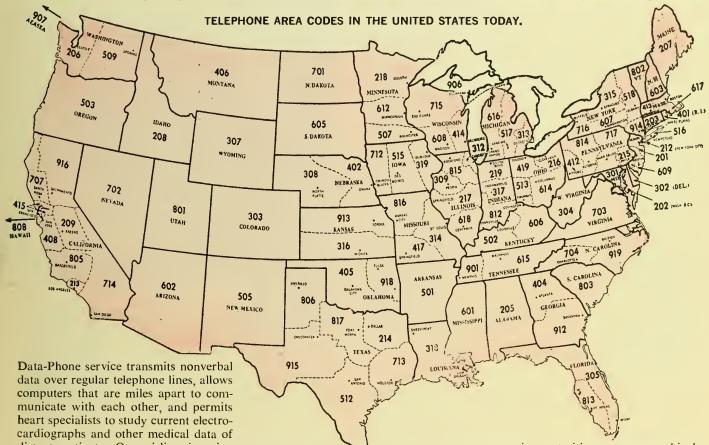
AIDS TO DIALING. The punch-button dialer (left), twice as fast as true dialing, will be available at a monthly charge in



1964. The Card Dialer, now available (center). You punch holes in the cards for different numbers you call. Insert card in slot,



and it dials the number. The Rapidial, now available (right). Turn handle so that desired name shows and then press bar to get number.



distant patients. One airline is using Data-Phone to transmit tickets to customers. Any perforated tape or punched card data can be handled and at high speed.

There has been a 60% increase in telephones in the last decade. We have 86 million telephones for 180 million people. By the time my small son votes in 1981, there probably will be an equal number of people and telephones – some 280 million. The Army and the Martin Co., in fact, are working on a new field communication system that will permit all officers down to platoon leaders to dial one another. By the year 2000, an estimated 340 million Americans are likely to be using 600 million telephones! "All-number calling will accommodate

telephone growth into the next century," explains Eugene J. McNeely, the Missourian who is president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. "We are sorry to see the old prefixes go, but long studies showed all-number calling to offer the most advantages with the least change in current dialing habits.'

To understand the problems involved, it is necessary to review what is now telephone history. New York was the first city to have more telephone subscribers than could be handled by a single exchange. Sometime in the eighties, these subscribers were divided between two exchanges named Nassau and Spring, after Manhattan streets. The latter exchange still exists. Early exchange

names in most cities were geographical, often a Main with a North, South, East or West branch.

But any name that subscribers and operators could pronounce easily was usable and all sorts were adopted as a matter of local pride. Chicago created a Pullman exchange and Boston has Revere. Paris exchanges echo French military victories like Fontenoy, Sebastopol, Solferino and Wagram. London has Waterloo and Trafalgar. New York shares the latter and has Butterfield, named for Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield. He was Chief of Staff of the Union Army at Gettysburg and composed the modern version of "Taps," the bugle call that marks the end of day and also of life for

(Continued on page 38)

# THE HUMAN SIDE

### An interview with W. WILLARD WIRTZ

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

### By PETE MARTIN

o REACH THE OFFICE of the Secretary of Labor, you have to go through a series of antechambers — high-ceilinged, large, and often handsomely panelled — and past a number of busy staff assistants and secretaries, and visitors, very intent on the contents of their assorted cases and folders, waiting to be seen. As I was led to the Secretary's own office, I wondered if he paced the floor when he was worried. He certainly had plenty of room — and more than his share of problems.

Secretary Wirtz greeted me courteously, sat down, and maneuvered his long legs onto a half-open desk drawer before settling back easily in his big chair. He made a church and steeple with his fingers and thumbs as he waited for me to begin. During the brief silence I observed that his crewcut hair bristled with gray, beginning at a widow's peak just above the deep fourth wrinkle of his high forehead.

"Mr. Secretary," I said, breaking the silence, "I'm interested in hearing something about the human side of automation—its effect on our work force, the problems arising from it and what you and your department are doing about these problems."

"Well, first of all, let me mention that one of our problems is the scare element in the word 'automation,'" he replied. "A lot of people seem to be afraid of it. It's taken on a most unhappy meaning."

"Maybe you can help kill off some of that scare element," I suggested.

"I'm all in favor of that," Wirtz said. "If we can help the people of this country understand more about automation and what it can — and will — eventually do for us, it should lessen the fear that I spoke of. Let's begin by pointing out, among other things, that we're talking about the same kind of fright that seized the draggers and pushers of loads when somebody discovered that a burden would move more easily on a wheel than on a sled.

"There's a feeling abroad that automation is limited to computers and things that whir and clank and switch on mysterious lights all by themselves, when what we're really talking about is the whole process of improved use of machinery. Let somebody find a better way to do a thing and it almost always involves the need for fewer people. When that happens you've got the problem we now face."

"You mean loss of jobs?" I asked,

"That's the point," Wirtz said. "I thought you would understand the problem better if I worked back from the wheel. This was really the first instance where fewer people could accomplish the same amount of work as before. We can take that first phase of automation and use it to describe all the developments that have been occurring ever since. Mechanization exploded during the industrial revolution in England when steam engines supplanted water power. Now, today, it's

happening with new and miraculous machines that run themselves, or nearly so. I might add that it seems to me that the implied suggestion from some quarters that there is really nothing about the present situation to distinguish it from the past is also wrong. I think that's a little like suggesting that there was nothing particularly different about splitting the atom, that it was just a new form of explosion."

"There has been a recent noticeable breakthrough in the replacement of men by machines and electronic wizardry," I

"Sure," Wirtz said, "and part of the problem is that the breakthrough reached us just at a point when there's already a tremendous influx of people into our work force. But the breakthrough isn't a sudden one. It's a chain reaction that's



"We used to think of a job as something that a man hangs onto all of his life. Right now, Labor Department figures show that 30 days from today around 800,000 people will be doing something different from what they're doing today."

"I wish there were some way of saying to every high school student who's thinking about dropping out, 'If you do, you're signing your job death warrant'."

been going on for some time. The pace of increased mechanization, automation, or whatever you want to call it, began to step up in the 1950's, a period of very slow expansion in our work force. There weren't a lot of new people looking for jobs, so machines were developed to do multiple jobs partly because there was a need.

"The opposite thing is happening in the work force today. We'll have the post-war baby crop that busted out the walls of our schoolrooms in the '50s looking for jobs and we'll have high-school dropouts, too. In this decade, we're going to take into our work force from five to ten times as many new workers as we did in the '50s, and this is happening just at the point when machines are becoming even more competent. The result is real competition between machines and people looking for jobs."

"A man told me yesterday that when dial telephones took the place of telephone operators it increased jobs enormously. He said it was a classic example. Is that true?" I asked.

"It is true in the communications industry," Wirtz admitted, "and particularly in the telephone industry. The whole

# **OF AUTOMATION**



United States Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz

communications industry has been expanding rapidly for a good many years. You'll have to check the figures, but I've been told that if it hadn't been for automatic telephones there wouldn't be enough young women in the country today to man our telephone switchboards.

"But that's by no means a typical situation," he was quick to add. "Take manufacturing. Most operations today are actually using fewer people than they used five years ago."

"Such as iron and coal mining," I mentioned.

"And agriculture," Wirtz added.

Y FRIEND, Harry Scherman, Chairman of the Board of The Book-Of-The-Month Club, likes to ponder these things," I told Wirtz, "When he knew I was coming to see you, he said, 'Ask the Secretary if there isn't a time lag between the disappearance of a job – because of some new helpful device or technological breakthrough – and the increase of jobs resulting from the new process.' Is there?"

"Sure there is," Wirtz replied. "And that time lag is so great that we probably can't reduce unemployment below about 1.5 or 2%. The job turnover today is so rapid that there are bound to be people moving from one thing to another.

"We used to think of a job as something a man hangs onto all his life. Right now our figures show that 30 days from today around 800,000 people will be doing something different from what they're doing today. And that figure will inevitably go up. Whenever you've got that much turnover there's bound to be a lag. The experts call it 'frictional unemployment.'

"And another thing," Secretary Wirtz went on. "People are going to have to do a good deal more moving from one labor market area to another than before. And people, the human element we're talking about, don't like that. It's like pulling a kid out of the third grade and putting him into another school and no kid likes that, but the truth is, one month from today some 400,000 people will be working in a different geographical area."

"How about the people who won't change?" I asked. "Are

they apathetic or ambitionless?"

"The inclination not to want to move is partly a matter of not wanting to pull up stakes with all the upset that entails and partly a fear of what's not going to be found rather than what is going to be found," Wirtz said.

"Could the age factor be involved, too?" I suggested.

"Yes, it is," Wirtz said. "That's part of the tragedy in West Virginia, for instance. People have lived there all their lives. Then a machine comes along and pulls their jobs out from under them when they're 50 or 55. We've had a good many cases of people who, even when they're presented with a job



"A person who goes into a plant or a non-professional service job may have to change his trade or livelihood at least once,

and maybe twice during his life."

"As nearly as I can determine, there

aren't many people in this country who would rather sit on their rear ends, if they could find jobs."



some place else, will say: 'I'd rather stay here and hope.' There is also a political factor. Nobody is going to make friends by telling people they have to move around morc.

"It's really tragedy," Wirtz went on. "We're so engrossed with the sheer statistics of unemployment today that we're apt to become impervious to all its too real human aspects.

"You see, we give the impression that there's just one unemployment problem," the Secretary explained. "We put out a figure. We call it, for example, a 'seasonally adjusted 5.7%.' Well, that's pretty impersonal and meaningless. We tend to forget there's a human factor involved in this figure: machines are replacing human beings, and the cost of this is being borne most by workers with strong backs and unskilled minds and by kids just out of school."

"You mean dropouts?" I asked.

"I mean both the dropouts and the kids who finish high school but don't go any further."

"The dropouts are the biggest unemployment group of all, aren't they?'

"They sure are," Wirtz said, "but while we're at it, let me mention that we've got our picture of today's dropouts a little twisted. Most people think of the dropout problem as meaning more students are dropping (Continued on page 50)



U.S.S. Yorktown under attack. Of our three carriers, we lost her. Of Japan's four, she lost all.

# How Japan Lost the War at MIDWAY

It wasn't the longest, or bloodiest, or last battle by far, but the tide of the whole war in the Pacific turned on the fantastic events at Midway.

### By PETER D. BOLTER

T A POINT IN THE Pacific Ocean some 200 miles northwest of Hawaii's Midway Island, on June 4, 1942, three days short of six months after its disaster at the hands of Japanese carrier planes at Pearl Harbor, the remnants of the peacetime American fleet crushed the spearhead of an overwhelmingly superior Japanese naval force and set off a bloody tidal wave that was to sweep the shores of such Pacific Islands as Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Los Negros, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa before it would come to a halt more than three years later in the waters of Tokyo Bay.

During the six months preceding the Battle of Midway, the Japanese Combined Fleet had roamed the Pacific from Pearl Harbor to Ceylon and, under the protective umbrella of its carrier planes, Japanese forces had smashed to the gates of India, wrecked Darwin on the northern coast of Australia and, to the east, held strings of islands pointing straight to the West Coast of the United States.

By the middle of May, 1942, Japan's strategy for conquest was nearly complete (white area in map at right). Now it was necessary for her to consolidate that position and strengthen the bases along its perimeter so that any Allied effort to pene-

trate this defensive ring or threaten the vital area within could be repulsed. The arrows on our map show the thrusts Japan planned to make to complete her strategy.

Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief Combined Fleet, had the orders for the first thrust handed to him by Imperial Headquarters on May 5, 1942: "Commander in Chief Combined Forces will, in cooperation with the Army, invade and occupy strategic points in the western Aleutians and Midway Island." They were orders he had sought himself.

Yamamoto had had his eye on Midway for a long time. He knew that the remainder of the American fleet in the Pacific must be lured into battle and sunk — "In the last analysis," he had said, "the success or failure of our entire strategy will be determined by whether or not we succeed in destroying the U.S. fleet, particularly its carrier forces."

Midway Island, he reasoned correctly, would provide the lure. Capture of that tiny atoll — the outpost of the Hawaiian Islands — and the simultaneous destruction of our few big carriers, could make all Hawaii untenable, forcing American military in the Central Pacific back to the continental United States. Yamamoto couldn't have chosen a more strategic spot to force the American fleet into battle.

And that was not all. The planned destruction of our carriers at Midway would also deprive us of the one weapon which (as we had recently proved in the Coral Sea) blocked Japan's southern drive through and below the Solomons to cut us off from Australia.

It was to these ends, then, that the Japanese Combined Fleet — over 160 ships, until that time the most formidable armada ever to go to battle — sailed from Japan's Inland Sea in the early morning of May 27, 1942. On the battleship Yamato, Yamamoto's flagship, a yeoman noted in his diary that all hands were "singing war songs..." And, on the carrier Akagi, "every man was convinced that he was about to participate in yet another brilliant victory."

A week later, at 0430 on June 4, (Continued on page 42)



Japan controlled white area in 6 months. To control light blue area, forcing us to fight from West Coast, three drives (arrows) remained.

Loss at Midway doomed whole plan. Truk is in Carolines, Rabaul is near initial "I" in "Solomon Islands" on map. Text mentions both.



The Japanese carrier Soryu runs in circles to avoid our dive bombers. Within seconds of this shot, three direct hits undid this vet of the Pearl Harbor raid.



The crippled cruiser Mikuma is battered to a pulp by planes from Enterprise and Hornet. Protective air cover for the Japanese fleet went to the bottom along with its carriers. Wreck on turret in foreground is one of our planes.

### By EDMUND S.McCAWLEY.JR.

THO WAS THE GREATEST soldier

of World War I?

Ask this question of most people today and the chances are the answer would be "Sergeant York." Sgt. Alvia C. York indeed performed prodigious feats of bravery, and he richly deserved the Medal of Honor which he won during the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the Fall of 1918. Marshal Foch called his exploit "The greatest thing accomplished by any soldier of all the armies," and the Tennessee mountaineer is known to millions because of the movie that was made about him, and by the millions of words written concerning

Another candidate for the title of "greatest" would be Lt. Samuel Woodfill, who, at Cunel, France, on October 12, 1918, cleaned out three machinegun nests. No less authority than General Pershing called Woodfill "America's greatest doughboy."

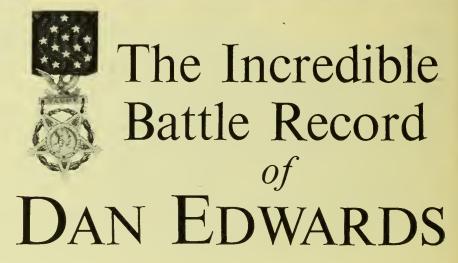
But there is still another, one whose name is not often mentioned nowadays, who belongs in that league. He is Daniel R. Edwards. Today, Dan lives quietly in Royal, Ark., with his wife and three teenage sons. He also has a married daughter and is a grandfather. But time was when he was a celebrity, first class. The late Robert Ripley starred him in one of his "Believe It or Not" cartoons, stating that he had received some 86 medals of all kinds from nations all over the world. He was prominent at American Legion conventions. There are pictures which show him sharing the spotlight with outstanding personalities at such momentous events as the burial of the Unknown Soldier, Presidential inaugurations, dedications, and so on. These days Edwards' principle activities are fishing and guiding other fishermen, and he is somewhat disillusioned about some of the things that accompany being a celebrity. You can get the idea from the following incident he relates.

He went to England in 1940 "to see what was going on." In the course of his visit he was hit by a piece of shrapnel from a Nazi bomb, but something he learned on his return annoyed him even more. It seems there was a fellow from Indiana by the name of Edwards who was impersonating him at American Legion posts in Missouri and Kansas. However, Dan's annoyance at the swindler was tempered with a touch of cynicism, "I don't know how in hell he ever made any money out of that," he said, "I never did."

What was the background of this fabulous fellow? Army records show that Daniel Richmond Edwards was born in Mooreville, Tex., April 9, 1897. Shortly before his 20th birthday he was enrolled



Dan Edwards (r) with his World War I C.O., Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.



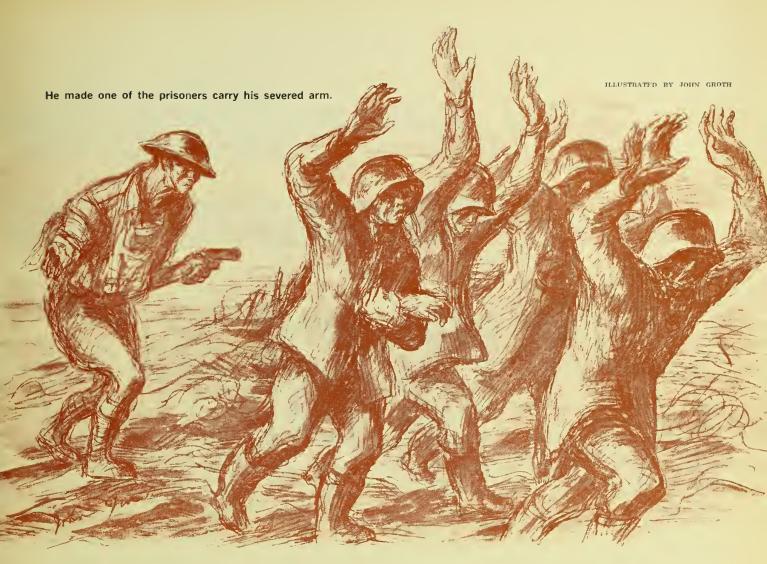
With seven battle wounds, the DSC, and

a disability certificate, he'd just begun to fight.

as a private in the infantry. The record also shows that he won the Medal of Honor for "intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918." Less than two months earlier he had won the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action at Cantigny, France," and there are references to other awards.

Since President Lincoln signed the law establishing the Army Medal of Honor just a little more than a century

ago, on July 12, 1862, there have been 2,195 recipients. Of these, 1,199 fought in the Civil War, 415 in the Indian Wars, 30 in the War with Spain, 70 in the Philippine Insurrection, four in the Boxer Rebellion, one in the Mexican Campaign, 95 in World War I, 293 in World War II, and 78 in Korea. This gives a total of 2,185, and in addition, by special acts of Congress, the Medal has been awarded to Charles A. Lindbergh, Maj. Gen. Adolphus Greeley, and to the Unknown Soldiers of World War I,



World War II, and Korea, and those of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and Romania after World War I. Today there are 174 living Americans who hold the decoration.

It would indeed be presumptuous, even with 40-odd years perspective, to try to pick one World War I Medal of Honor winner as the bravest of the brave. Any Medal of Honor winner naturally deserves a second look. However, a record such as Edwards' certainly merits a closer study of the man and the deeds which won him his honors. To accomplish this end, let's start at the spot near Soissons, France, on July 18, 1918, referred to in Edwards' Medal of Honor citation.

After a night of heavy fighting, which climaxed several days of continuous action, the soldiers in the American lines, in the area held by the First Division, were dog tired. Suddenly, out of the tangle of barbed wire, haze and smoke called "no man's land," which separated the Americans from the Germans, there appeared a ragged band of five men. The first four were Germans, three of whom walked with their hands held high in the traditional gesture of surrender. The fourth carried in one hand what remained of a severed human arm. The

tifth, dirty and bedraggled, his right arm a mangled stump, was Dan Edwards. In spite of his grievous wounds, he was still on his feet, urging his prisoners on with a .45 automatic held menacingly in his good left hand.

To the cheers of Edwards' fellow doughboys, the group made their way through the lines until they spotted what appeared to be a first aid station. Just then they heard the whine of an incoming shell and everyone hit the dirt. There was a tremendous blast as the shell exploded, throwing Edwards violently into the air. When he tried to stand after the blast, he found he couldn't. His left leg had been badly shattered.

One of the four prisoners had been killed outright by the explosion, but the others were still there. Although what Edwards had been through up to this point would have killed most men, he wasn't finished yet. Gesturing with his automatic, he ordered the prisoners to dress his new wound. Then, still under fire from the German lines and using the prisoners as support, Edwards and his band continued on to the first aid station and safety.

The scene described above was the climactic act in a series of events which

earned the Medal of Honor for Edwards. And it all happened just eight days after he had walked out of a rear area military hospital where he had been recuperating from previously inflicted war wounds, and hitchhiked his way back into the fighting.

At the end of his first year overseas, Edwards had managed to collect two machinegun wounds in the head, one in his right knee, four bayonet wounds, a surgical certificate of disability and orders to be transferred back to the States for discharge. The medics felt that his wounds had disabled him to the point where he could no longer perform combat duty.

In collecting his wounds, he had also earned the Distinguished Service Cross as a member of Co C, 3rd Mach Gun Bat, 1st Div. Though the military language is somewhat dry, his citation for the DSC bears quoting. The award was made "for extraordinary heroism in action at Cantigny, France, May 28-30, 1918. Serving as gunner of his machinegun squad, he advanced with the first assault line of the infantry, and while passing through the village of Cantigny at 5:30 in the morning, May 28, carry-

(Continued on page 36)

### **WASHINGTON PRO & CON**

# THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE: "SHOULD THE U.S.

### **PRO**

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.)

M ANY WORDS have been used to describe our crazy foreign giveaway program. About the most accurate description is

Operation Rathole. Unfortunately, the damage this program is doing to us as a nation is not being publicized. Few people realize how many billions of dollars of our money have gone down this "rathole."

No program has demoralized the whole world more. No program has resulted in hardship and disaster to as many of our areas as has this program.

We have a thousand communities called depressed areas while the money in taxes from these communities builds industry in foreign lands. We have over 5 million unemployed while our jobs are being transferred overseas to people who burn down our embassies

Just about one-fourth of our billions under this program winds up in communists' hands. Yet, we are spending almost \$60 billion a year to defend ourselves against communism.

Do you want to take over a country for the communists? Just apply for foreign aid, Castro did it that way.

Do you want to buy a wife? Move to Africa and apply for foreign aid. To soothe the leaders, our foreign aid money has actually been used for that purpose.

Do you want to stash away millions in a Swiss bank so you can be secure for the rest of your life? Move to South America, take over a country and apply for foreign aid.

Do you want to sleep in an \$18,000 gold-plated bed? Move to Africa and apply for foreign aid. This has happened in one of the new African nations, now friendly with Khrushchev.

As a nation, our growth industrially and economically is behind that of every industrial nation on earth. How can we grow when taxes drain our gold and earnings? Our government has spent ten times more for industrial development and jobs in foreign lands than it has spent at home for the past 16 years.

We are only 5% of the population of the world. Yet we try to carry the whole world on our backs. Our government owes twice as much as all the nations of the world put together. Yet the giveaway goes on and on. While this crazy spending goes on, World War I vets are still waiting for their pension.

Since 1946, the United States has given away more than \$137 billion. If it were not for our building up communist Russia the way we have, this amount would pay all the expenses of the U.S. Government for almost five years. We have spent on an average of \$23,500,000 per day for our foreign giveaway program. Every day that has passed since 1946, \$23,500,000 of our money has gone into "Operation Rathole."

Our gold reserves are not enough to pay our debts. Taxes are drying up our economy. In five years, 3,500 industries have moved overseas. Ours will be a depressed nation in a few years if we don't stop this give-away program.

alvin E. Offonski

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.



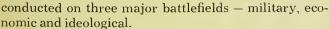
### SIDES OF THE BIG ISSUES

# **HALT FOREIGN AID?"**

### CON

Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.)
4th District

THE COMMUNISTS are challenging your way of life.
The struggle between the United States and the communists is



In order to survive, the free world must conduct an offensive in all the above three areas. We have several choices:

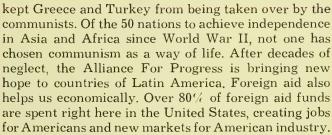
- 1. "Pull the pin" and start an all-out nuclear war;
- 2. Refuse to assist other nations who are striving to be and remain free, and abandon them to the communists; or
- 3. Continue meeting every challenge hurled at us and keep our offense going.

The latter alternative is the way to victory without all-out war.

One of our major weapons in this struggle has been the world's strongest military establishment—a mighty deterrent; another has been our foreign aid offensive.

Do away with foreign aid? You also do away with more than 300 U.S. military bases which ring the communists — many of these bases are in so-called neutral countries. You also do away with hundreds of thousands of troops of allied nations who are equipped and trained at a cost seven times less than what it costs to equip, train and maintain a U.S. soldier overseas.

Foreign aid restored Western Europe, Foreign aid



Notwithstanding the tremendous accomplishments of the foreign aid program, the opponents still want to throw the foreign aid "baby" out with the dirty bath water. What do those who oppose foreign aid by the United States and other countries of the free world offer as an alternative offense? Nothing — except our retreat from forward positions and surrender to the communists.

Of course, the program must be made more effective and efficient. I have great confidence in the ability of the American people to see beyond their noses — to realize that if we make mistakes we must go on, improving our programs at every opportunity — not pessimistically to downgrade everything that has been done, or throw in the sponge in a major area of the Cold War.

The Foreign Aid Program costs you only about four cents out of each tax dollar. For this we have not only helped ourselves militarily, economically and ideologically, but we have done far more for more people of the world than any nation of people in the history of mankind.

Santo B. Fascell

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for Au	ıgust
the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Sh	ould
The U.S. Halt Foreign Aid?"	<b></b> ►

IN MY ODINION THE II C	SHOULD SHOULD NO.
HALT FOREIGN AID	SHOOLD TO SHOOLD NO
SIGNED	-
ADDRESS	
TOWN	STATE



# THE BIG BATTLE

The fans line up, the dollars pile up, and the promoters scramble for \$40 billion per year.



Chicago ball fans get a fireworks display when home runs are hit in Comiskey Park.



Railbird Club members of Hollywood Park Race Track in California line up for tour.

### By LEE GREENE

JUST BEFORE THE CURRENT baseball season got underway, Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick summoned the public relations directors of both major leagues and of all 20 individual teams to his New York headquarters for an unusual meeting.

What he told them was to go out and sell the game of baseball to America. If this sounds a little astounding, it should be. Baseball has long ranked with apple pie, hot dogs, the supermarket and the bald eagle as being symbolic of America. But the grand old game is in trouble. Not desperate trouble, but trouble enough for its No. I spokesman to be concerned about complacency.

Commissioner Frick had only to point out the relative statistics between professional baseball and professional football to make his point. In 1962, with 20 teams playing a total of 1,620 games, major league baseball drew 21,375,433 fans. But the National Football League's 14 teams, playing only 98 games, pulled a record 4,003,421 fans in regular season play, not counting the frozen 65,000 who watched the Green Bay Packers beat the New York Giants on a day no sane Eskimo would have ventured outside. In one-sixteenth as many games, pro football polled about a fifth of baseball's total gate.

True, baseball and football are not actually competitors since their seasons overlap only briefly. But Commissioner Frick's concern is real. Of ten American League teams, seven slumped in attendance last year for an over-all drop of nearly 150,000.

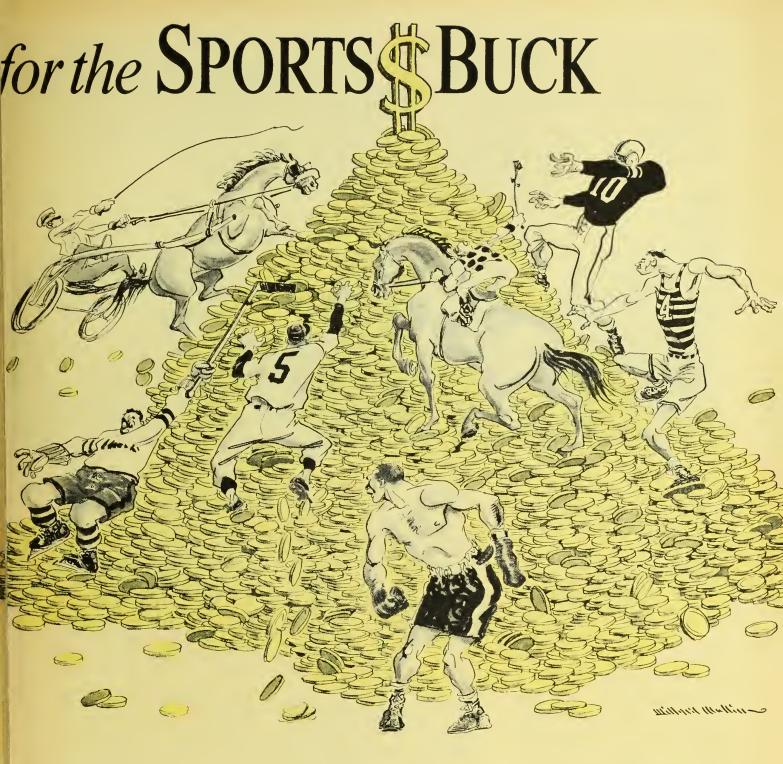
The New York Yankees, at home and on the road, accounted for 37% of the league total.

In the National League, the Los Angeles Dodgers' attendance jump of nearly I million fans in their new Chavez Ravine stadium accounted for more new attendance than all other major league teams combined.

Four of the eight "old" National League teams lost attendance.

Both of the "new" teams – the New York Mets and Houston Colt .45s – enjoyed financially successful opening seasons, supplying most of the 2.5 million "extra" fans gained over the 1961 totals.

This year, baseball has branched out in a half-dozen different directions to improve its slightly tarnished image with



the American sports fan. Rules have been changed to speed up the game and give it more action. New stadiums are being built and old ones prettied up. Sales staffs that once were content to sit by and wait for the orders to come in are out ringing doorbells and trying a variety of promotional gimmicks in order to sell more tickets. We will examine some of these efforts in more detail a bit further on, including the bold showmanship of Charles Finley, owner of the Kansas City Athletics. First, though, let's look at the Big Battle for the Sports Buck on the broad front.

ILLUSTRATED BY WILLARD MULLIN

At stake is an amount conservatively estimated at \$40 billion a year. That's the amount Americans spend on spectator and participant sports as the 35-hour week spreads and more and more leisure time results.

Three major participant sports—boating, fishing and bowling — account for over 100,000,000 devotees every year. This is about the same number attracted a year ago by the biggest three spectator sports—thoroughbred racing, automobile racing, and trotting. Major league baseball rates no better than fourth place, followed by college football, college basketball, minor league baseball, grey-

hound racing, professional wrestling and professional football.

Last year, in eight cities that had both major league baseball and thoroughbred racing as competing attractions, the horses won everywhere except in San Francisco, where the pennant-winning Giants came out about 20,000 ahead of the ponies.

No discussion of the Battle for the Sports Buck could possibly be complete without some mention of television, the dilemma that most professional sports cannot live with or without. It is an obvious truth that the average fan isn't

(Continued on page 46)



Backyard cookout at Sun City, Ariz.

## Cities for the Retired

### How some big builders are filling a housing vacuum

American scene is a small, but growing number of finished real estate developments, usually in sunny climes, especially built to be whole communities for the retired or nearly retired. The photos on these and the next two pages depict aspects of three of these unique settlements: Del Webb's Sun City (Ariz); Ross Cortese's Rossmoor Leisure World near downtown Long Beach, Calif.; and Alcan Pacific Company's Hacienda Carmel, near Carmel, Calif. Several similar communities exist else-

where. Webb has also built a Sun City in California and one in Florida, as well as a Kern City, Calif. Others include Nels Severin's Palm City, some 16 miles from Palm Springs, Calif., and Pacific Coast Properties' retirement community now building in California's San Fernando Valley. Other builders are constructing special housing for the aged in various cities, without creating whole communities, though nationally they are relatively few. Special housing for the retired has also emerged as a fullblown architectural subject in Reinhold Publishing Com-

pany's book release of May 15, *Buildings* for the Elderly, by Noverre Musson and Helen Heusinkveld.

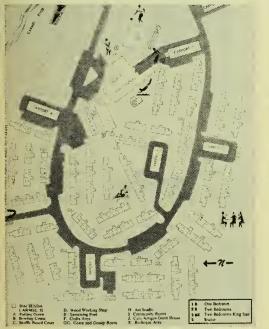
The fullblown retirement communities set minimum age limits for buyers. For instance: Rossmoor, age 52 minimum; Hacienda Carmel, age 55 minimum. The residents like it that way. When Palm City didn't sell well, Severin removed the age limit, but fixed it at 45 minimum when his established residents protested. Palm City is pretty far out. Retirement communities closer to established cities aren't suffering for want of customers.



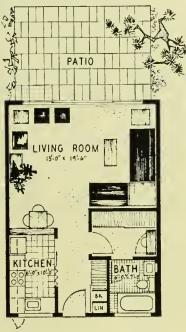
One story structure and ramps avoid stairs at Rossmoor Leisure World, Long Beach, Calif.



Airview of Sun City. Golf course snakes around homes



Hacienda Carmel building layout



"Casa Nido" home unit



Rossmoor Leisure World under construction



Shopping in golf vehicle

### CAREFUL PLANS FOR ALL-DAY LIVING

COME OF THE PUBLICITY produced by retirement communities gives an image of life there as a permanent holiday eruise. There is some truth to it, as these homes must be designed for people whose whole day will center on the home and the neighborhood, rather than be bedrooms for families whose members will rush off to office or school each day. Sun City, Ariz., (upper left) is laid out around two golf courses, whose fairways adjoin many of the homes. Residents in motorized golf vehicles (above) can duck off the fairway to do some shopping. More than 3,500 units (mostly one story houses) have been sold in this Sun City since it opened, near Phoenix, 3½ years ago.

Hacienda Carmel's garden apartment layout is shown at left, along with a floor plan of its smallest ("Casa Nido") studio apartment (546 sq. ft.). They eome in four other sizes (largest, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 941 sq. ft.). Initial Carmel unit of 300 apartments sold fast and a second unit was started. Units are in the \$11,700 to \$21,000 price range, with 40% down and monthly payment and maintenance installments which also cover a medical and nursing plan,

Rossmoor Leisure World, seen under construction (lower left) is an allelectric community (installation by General Electrie). It too embraces a medical plan in its \$93-to-\$127-a-month finaneing with about \$1,000 down. Some 4,500 units were sold in 18 months to buyers who must be over 52 (of whom a third are still working fulltime). Cortese now plans such communities "in most metropolitan areas," some with large hospitals. Rossmoor also has a golf course, elubhouses, amphitheater, etc.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

### CONTINUED CITIES FOR THE RETIRED



Sun City desert gardener

Rossmoor shuffleboard



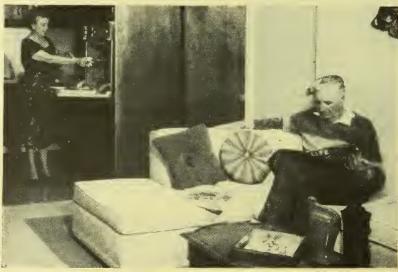
Sun City swimmers

### Leisure, Simplicity, and . . .

ACILITIES FOR leisure living are built into all retirement communities. Rossmoor's shuffleboard courts (upper left) and Sun City's swimming pool (left) get a big play. Rock gardening is the special pleasure of the Sun City lady above. Typical other facilities available at some of the communities include bowling greens, riding stables, putting greens, guest houses, community centers, shopping centers, gardening and farming areas, restaurants and coffee shops.

Living quarters in the communities are laid out for simple living, little drudgery. The all-electric Rossmoor quarters (lower left) come with electric ceiling heat, electric oven, range, garbage disposer, refrigerator.

Romance isn't dead at retirement age by any means. Famed calendar artist George Petty (creator of the Petty Girl) recently retired to Hacienda Carmel, where he met and married one of the residents. Below, the new Mrs. Petty watches him sketch in their Hacienda Carmel studio.



The simple life at Rossmoor



New Petty Girl, Hacienda Carmel

### . . . Convenience

OMMUNITY CONVENIENCES are illustrated by the Rossmoor sewing center (right) and the two residents grinding semi-precious stones in the Lapidary room of the Sun City Arts and Crafts center (lower right). Sun City and Rossmoor both boast woodworking and ceramics shops, and the former lists numerous other facilities for hobbyists as well as display space for sale of hobby products to neighbors, Hacienda Carmel is building similar facilities. Sun City also has a special area for growing prize flowers, and vegetables, and plans facilities for raising prize livestock.

Personal convenience is stressed. Thus at Rossmoor there are no steps or stairs anywhere. Neither switches nor wallplugs are so low as to require stooping. GE notes that when all 6,750 living units are completed, Rossmoor will be the biggest all-electric community in the nation, with 33,000 appliances.

Most living units are too small to hold overnight guests comfortably. Del Webb's 100-room motel at Sun City accommodates visitors there, while Hacienda Carmel is constructing a two-story centrally located guest house near its community center.

House and Home Magazine last April noted that government has actually done little for housing for the elderly, while these big builders have moved into a "neglected" area, to take it over "by default."



Rossmoor sewing room



Sun City lapidary



Rossmoor social center

OMMUNITY CENTERS for social events and just plain socializing are standard equipment in the retirement communities. Above, one of three community clubhouses at Rossmoor Leisure World.



Rossmoor infirmary

Eye Exam



Medical checkup

### **Medical Care**

Rossmoor and Hacienda Carmel recognize that life is not all a bowl of cherries in advancing years - that medical needs especially must be faced realistically. The three photos here are all at Rossmoor, one showing the infirmary exterior, the others illustrating part of the medical facilities in use. Free medical care short of actual hospitalization goes with payment for living quarters at Rossmoor. For Hacienda Carmel, the nearby Monterey Foundation for Medical Care, and 93% of its doctors, provide broad medical and hospital care

under a medical insurance plan that is part of the residents' monthly community maintenance charge. Hospital room and board benefits run as high as \$3,200 for up to 70 days, while surgical, laboratory and other in-hospital medical costs are also covered up to varying limits.

-BY R. B. PITKIN

This is the second of four parts on "The Play of the Hand." Last Month: Part I-Playing No-Trump Contracts. In future issues: Part III-Defense, The Opening Lead: Part IV — Defense, After The Opening Lead.

VERY TIME YOU PLAY a hand, as soon as you see the dummy you should look for the safest line of play to make your bid. At trump contracts, you do this by counting the possible losing tricks in either your own hand or the dummy. The hand you choose for counting is called the "master hand."

Once you have chosen the master hand and counted its possible losing tricks, use the other hand solely for the purpose of helping to eliminate the possible losing tricks in the master hand. The ultimate object is to establish the master hand, by eliminating enough of its losers so you can make your bid.

Your choice of the master hand is a matter of judgment, which improves with experience. But in most cases you should choose the hand with the longer trump suit, or if the trump length is equal, the hand with a long and strong side suit.

For the first illustration I have chosen a relatively simple hand, but they will get progressively more difficult. Suppose you are the South player, your bid is four spades, and West leads the king of clubs:

North (dummy)

• K 7 3

• A 2

• K 7 6 2

• 7 5 3 2

South (declarer)

**↑** A QJ 10 9 **♥** 8 7 5

♦ A 4 3 ♣ A 9

Using the South hand as the master hand, you can count four possible losing tricks — one club, one diamond, two hearts. You must eliminate one of the four losers to make your bid.

The best plan is to trump the third round of hearts in dummy with the king of spades. In order to do this you must concede a heart trick to the opponents before you draw the trumps. If you draw trumps early, the dummy will not have a spade left to trump the third round of hearts. Trumping with the king of spades, instead of a low spade, is a safety play - guarding against the remote possibility that East may be able to overtrump the third lead of hearts. (Trumping with top honors is not generally advisable unless you will have enough trumps left to draw the opponents' trumps.)

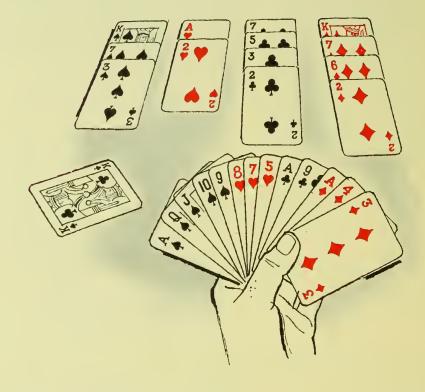
"Ten thousand Englishmen are walking the streets of London with empty pockets, because they wouldn't lead trumps." Catchy phrases such as these were a device for teaching bridge in the old days. But one thing was wrong with them. They were only applicable in a majority of cases and the players used them

FUNDAMENTALS OF BRIDGE By William S. Root

# The Play of the Hand



Part II – Playing Trump Contracts



in all cases. Less catchy and more accurate phrases get better results, if they are remembered. The above phrase should go, "the declarer should draw his opponents' trumps as soon as he gets the lead, unless, in planning his play, he finds a good reason to delay drawing trumps."

The following deal illustrates a common type of hand where you must delay drawing trumps. Suppose you are South, your bid is four spades, and West leads the queen of hearts:

North (dummy)

**∧** KJ6

♥ 7 5 4 ♦ Q 2

A 10543

South (declarer)

♠ AQ10987

**♥** A K 8

♦ J 5 ♣ 8 6

Again the South hand is the better choice as the master hand and the only possible losing tricks are one heart, two diamonds, and one club. Before reading further, can you see a possible good

chance to eliminate one of the losers?

The only chance is to establish one of dummy's low clubs as a good trick, so you can discard one of your losers. Some luck is needed. If the missing six clubs divide five-one or six-zero, a trick cannot be established: or if the missing spades divide four-zero, you will not be able to pull the opponents' trumps and then get the lead in dummy to cash a good club trick, However, you must take whatever chance you have to make your bid. Now that you know the plan, how do you play?

After winning the opening lead, you should lead a club and duck it in the dummy—let the opponents win the trick. It does not matter what the opponents lead back, but suppose they cash their ace-king of diamonds and lead a spade, which you win in your hand.

Then you lead your second club to dummy's ace and return a club, trumping in your hand. If both opponents follow to the third club lead, the two low clubs in dummy are good; all that remains to be done is to draw the trumps, winding

(Continued on page 35)

# Veterans NEWSLETTE R A digest of events which are of personal interest to you

August 1963

### LEGION MEMBERS' LIFE INSURANCE PAID MILLIONTH DOLLAR IN BENEFITS: AGE 70 CUTOFF EXTENDED TO YEAR-END:

The millionth dollar of benefits to Legionnaires' survivors was paid under The American Legion Life Insurance Plan this spring, at the end of the first five years of the plan, which was started in April, 1958.

Other Legion Life Insurance news:...By authority of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee the cutoff date for insured members aged 70 has been extended from their 70th birthday to the end of the calendar year in which their 70th birthday occurs.

American Legion Life Insurance is flatrate reducing term insurance...Insured members pay either \$12 or \$24 a year, the \$24 providing twice the insurance of the \$12 unit ... Maximum insurance is \$8,000 for younger members using the \$24 package... The amount of insurance gradually reduces with age (instead of the payment rising) and ends at age 70...Interested Legionnaires who have not applied may get further info and application forms from: The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago 80, Ill.

### **COMPENSATION FOR VETS' ORPHANS** & DEPENDENT PARENTS UPPED, JULY 1:

Dependency indemnity-compensation for orphans and dependent parents of war-killed veterans was increased, effective July 1, by approximately 10%, under Public Law 88-21 ... About 45,000 children and 30,000 dependent parents are affected, in the first increase for this group since 1957...There was no general increase for widows under the bill, as their payment is tied to the military payscale in the paygrade of the deceased veteran-breadwinner, while that of children and dependent parents is not ... A military pay bill has passed the House which would affect widows' compensation favorably on clearing the Senate and the President's desk...It is HR5555 (See "Newsletter", July, 1963)...However, allowances to widows for children are subject to increases under PL88-21...The new increases are automatic, and no application to the VA for them is necessary.

### VETERANS COMPLAIN TO LEGION ABOUT RESPONSES OF CONGRESSMEN:

Legionnaires and other veterans who have been writing to their Congressmen seeking support of HR1927, the Legion's pension reform bill, and other bills, have been sending mounting complaints to the Legion national Legislative office in Washington about non-responsive and evasive answers which some of them are getting from their Representatives, in which some lawmakers act as if they had nothing to do with legislation and have no more obligation to their constituents than to be reporters.

A sample letter by a Congressman which brought bitter complaint from a constituent, who had written soliciting support of HR1927, is the following:

"Whether or not HR1927, relating to World War I Pensions, will become law, depends very much on the attitude of the President and the Veterans Administration.

"Mr. John Gleason, the Administrator, recently testified before the Committee that the Veterans Administration and the Kennedy Administration are opposed to any new type of pension legislation for this year. It is my understanding that, so far, the Chairman of the Committee [Rep. Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee] is also opposed.

"The opposition is so formidable that it is unlikely that the proposal will be brought to vote."

The Legionnaire who complained to the Legion's Legislative Division was advised as follows:

- 1. The Congressman is in error. HR1927 is not a WWI bill, though it probably would affect WWI vets beneficially more than any others.
- 2. The President and the Administration administer laws. Congress enacts them . . . A letter to a Congressman from a constituent is hardly answered at all if the attitude of the President is given instead of that of the Congressman.
- 3. The reference to antagonism to "any new type of pension legislation" is irrelevant to the query made by the Legionnaire . . .

HR1927 is not a "new type" of pension legislation, but a request for amendments within the framework of the existing pension policies of the government, as previously enacted by Congress.

4. The statement that there is formidable opposition didn't help at all... The man who wrote his Congressman knew there was opposition, which was why he wrote to his Congressman seeking his support.... It is hardly necessary to write your Congressman in support of a bill that has plain sailing.

Members of Congress receive a great deal of mail from constituents which is vague, or is based on misinformation, to which it is impossible for them to answer except with a non-responsive form letter. . . . But when such a reply is written in answer to a request for support of a specific bill, whether it is a Legion bill or any bill at all, any constituent should write a respectful return reply specifically pinpointing that he is seeking the support of his Congressman for a bill in which he is interested, and not in learning of the attitude of others . . . That is implicit in the phrase "representative government."

### DR. JOSEPH H. McNINCH, NEW DIRECTOR OF VA MEDICINE:

Dr. Joseph H. McNinch, who was Chief Surgeon for the U. S. Army in Europe when he recently retired as a Major General, became Chief Medical Director of the Veterans Administration on June 1, succeeding Dr. William S. Middleton . . . It is the biggest civilian medical adminstrative post in the country, including responsibility for 169 hospitals, 100 outpatient clinics, a nationwide program

of home-town medical care, and the VA's outstanding medical research program . . . Dr. McNinch, born in Indianapolis in 1904, holds a medical degree from Ohio State, and a public health degree from Johns Hopkins . . . Entering active Army service as a reservist in WW2, he remained in the Army, after having been WW2 Deputy Surgeon of the United Kingdom Base in London . . . He became Chief of the Personnel Division of the Army Surgeon General's Office in 1955, and Chief Surgeon for the Army in Europe in 1960.

### SEAGRAM POSTS FORDS GIVEN AWAY IN PUBLIC AT CONVENTION:

Every year for 17 years the three Seagram Posts of The American Legion (comprised chiefly of war-veteran employees of the House of Seagram Inc.) have given away four Ford automobiles at the American Legion National Convention... The four winners are selected at a public drawing during the intermission of the annual American Legion National Senior Drum and Bugle Corps competition of the National Convention... If any of the lucky four whose names are drawn is not present, he still gets the prize.

The drawing is <u>not</u> a contest . . . The Fords are <u>given</u> away by the Seagram Posts to Legionnaires or Auxiliaries who have properly filled out and sent coupons, like the one below, before the deadline . . . The coupons are put in huge rotary drums, the drawing is supervised by the National Adjutant of The American Legion, and witnessed by as many as 40,000 spectators in some years . . . Deadline for receipt of this year's coupon, below, is Sept. 6, 1963.

The Seagram Posts American Legion, P. O. Box 36 Miami 37, Fla.	Legion or Auxiliary Card No	
Gentlemen: As a member of American Legion Auxiliary, located in	Post, American Legion, or a member of	
	rings for the four Ford convertibles donated by the Seagr ration of Florida. Drawing to be held on Sept. 8, 1963 in M	
Name	(Please Print)	
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Address	(Ficose Film)	

# NEWS AMERICAN LEGION

-AUGUST 1963-

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

### Miami Beach set for Legion National Convention Sept. 6-12

Contests, meetings, social events firmed up; Secretary of State Rusk to address Commander's Dinner

RRANGEMENTS for the 1963 National Convention of The American Legion in Miami Beach, Fla., this Sept. 6-12, were close to completion within six weeks of its transplantation from New Orleans in mid-May (See this magazine, July).

It was an all-time speed record for the planning of one of the Legion's huge conventions, and indeed the adaptability of Miami Beach to such hasty proceedings had been the key factor in selecting the southern Florida resort city from among numerous other bidders.

With 31,000 hotel rooms and 28,000 apartments available, housing arrangements for nearly every state and foreign delegation had been satisfactorily secured early in June. Fast planning occurred under the leadership of the rapidly formed American Legion 1963 National Convention Corporation of Florida, headed by Lawrence E. Hoffman, Miami Beach attorney; and through the administrative work of (1) the Legion's staff convention director, William Miller, on behalf of the National Convention Corporation, headed by James V. Demarest, of New York; and (2) staff contests director James M. Condon, on behalf of the Legion's national Contests Supervisory Committee, headed by Archie Pozzi, Jr., of Nevada.

Miller quickly established headquarters in the Venetian Isle Motel in Miami Beach in May, and Condon speedily arranged sites and dates for the numerous marching and music championships.

The only hitch in the first week's arrangements reported here last month was that plans to use the Orange Bowl for the Senior Drum and Bugle Corps Championship fell through in June, and the site was switched to the Miami Municipal Stadium.

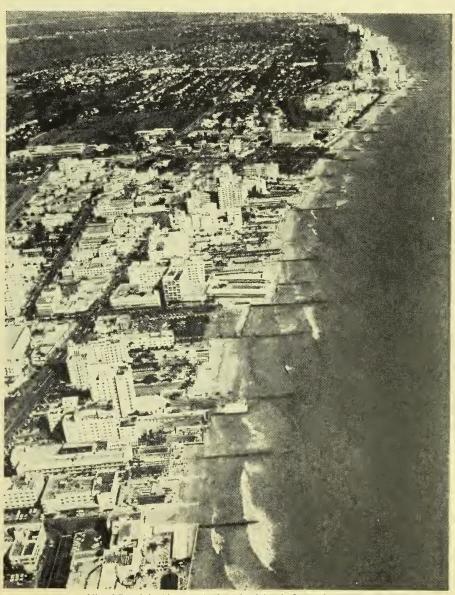
Invited speakers to the convention include President John F. Kennedy; General Earle G. Wheeler, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; and George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; and (to the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests) Secretary of State Dean Rusk. At presstime for these words the President had not yet advised whether his schedule would permit his appearance, while acceptances were on hand from Secretary Rusk, Gen. Wheeler, and Mr.

### Day by Day

The first announced convention date Sept. 6, is a Friday. It marks the convening in Miami Beach of numerous standing Legion Commissions and Com-

Saturday, Sept. 7 marks the first meetings of the special convention committees for the study of all resolutions referred to the convention for action by the state organizations and other official bodies. On the same day, some of the music and marching contests, and preliminaries of others, will be held.

First major public events of the convention occur on Sunday, Sept. 8, with the convention's Patriotic and Memorial Service in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Fontainebleau at 5 p.m., and – at 7 p.m. – the colorful spectacle of the



Miami Beach looking north along its Atlantic Ocean frontage.



Cabañas, pools, and private ocean beach are the "backyards" of the Collins Ave. hotels.

national Senior Drum and Bugle Corps contest in Miami's Municipal Stadium, with its Parade of Champions (the 10 finalists in review) and the drawing, at intermission, of the four Ford automobiles annually given away by the three Seagram Posts of The American Legion.

Officials of the Miss Universe Contest have also pledged the participation in these festivities of the new Miss Universe, to be selected in Miami Beach prior to the convention.

Monday, Sept. 9 will see the annual big parade of The American Legion in Miami Beach. An evening pageant, it will start at 6 p.m. at the corner of Washington Ave. and Dade Boulevard, proceed south on Washington to Lincoln Road; east on Lincoln Road to Collins Ave., Miami Beach's main north-south street; north on Collins Ave. to the disbanding point at Collins and 23rd Street.

Parade route is approximately 1¼ miles in length. The reviewing stand will be in front of the Miami Beach Convention Hall.

Business sessions of the convention will be held in the Miami Beach Convention Hall on Tues., Wed. and Thurs., Sept. 10-11-12. Major national policies of The American Legion will be hammered out by the delegates; speakers of national prominence will be heard; and the business meetings will conclude on Thursday with the election of national officers for 1963-64.

The evening of Tuesday, Sept. 10 will see Secretary of State Rusk as the featured speaker at the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests in the main ballroom of the Hotel Fontainebleau. The ballroom's enormous accommodations permit Legionnaires to bring guests with no restriction on their numbers except first-come first-served.

Dinner tickets may be ordered now from American Legion Convention Director, Venetian Isle Motel, Venetian Way, Miami Beach, Florida, with payment, at \$12.50 per person, payable to "National Commander's Dinner."

The annual States Dinner of The American Legion Auxiliary will be at the Eden Roc Hotel, 8 P.M. Wednesday, Sept. 11.

A more detailed schedule of events is listed at the end of this article.

### **South Florida Attractions**

The Miami area, and southern Florida, offer conventiongoers a bigger bill of sightseeing and recreational fare than most could squeeze in. Registered delegates will receive coupon books providing 5 to 20 per cent discounts on various admissions, services and goods in Miami Beach and Miami. Some airlines offer special rates for transportation of personal recreation equipment, such as golf clubs, at less than the usual excess baggage plane charges.

Side trips from the Miami area include boat or bus trips to points of interest such as Everglades National Park, fishing or boating cruises in the Gulf Stream off Miami, cruises on the inland waterway starting from Bahia Mar Yacht Basin in Fort Lauderdale, 35 miles north of Miami Beach. Near Miami are the



The Clubhouse at Normandy Shores, one of the three Miami Beach municipal golf courses.

Monkey Jungle, the Rare Bird Farm, the Miami Serpentarium, the Seaquarium, the Parrot Jungle.

Sixty miles south of Miami, just off the coast of Florida's Upper Keys, is the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, an underwater wonderland also known as the Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve. Opened less than two years as a state park, it is part of the 25-mile-long reef off Key Largo.

Underwater swimming with goggles, snorkels, aqua lungs, flippers, etc., is permitted, along with rod and reel fishing and lobstering, but spearfishing is pro-



A small party can hire a sailfishing boat on short notice from Miami waterfront docks.

hibited in this wonderland of brilliant fish and coral in clear waters. Rented boats, and glass-bottomed party boats are available. Spearfishermen have hunting grounds in the Lower Keys.

The highway connecting the Keys, bridged from island to island, stretches 160 miles off the tip of the mainland. Beyond them, available only by chartered boat, are the Dry Tortugas, low-lying coral islands 69 miles west of the Keys, once a pirates' and buccancers' haven.

They have been a bird reservation since 1908, and are also a liaunt of giant sea tortoises, Fort Jefferson National Monument in the Dry Tortugas is one of the most offtrail national monuments. Built as a fort to protect shipping, but never used as one, Fort Jefferson once served as a prison for Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, sentenced for giving care to John Wilkes Booth after his assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, Loggerhead Lighthouse in the Dry Tortugas is farther from the mainland than any other lighthouse in the world. Charter boats to the Dry Tortugas cost about \$50. There are no tourist facilities on those islands.

Conventiongoers who inquire of their airlines may find that their trip to Miami may be combined, at little more fare, with stops at other cities from coast to coast. Depending on the starting point, such tourist air-packages may hit New Orleans. Houston, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, San Francisco, New York, etc., at little extra cost, on a trip taking in the Miami area. Thus, for little more than the New York-Los Angeles fare, a New Yorker may take in both Miami and Los Angeles in the vacation-package deal of one airline.

Miami Beach, on a long, offshore island separated from Miami by Biscayne Bay, is 10 miles long, three miles wide at its widest, connecting with the mainland by several eauseways over the bay. The majority of its larger hotels extend for miles on the Atlantic Ocean, with private beachfronts and swimming pools. Many of them front on Collins Avenue, which parallels the shore, and which abounds in shops and restaurants. Just south of Miami Beach is Key Biscayne, with a vast expanse of palmstudded public park area and public beach. To the north arc other communities with resort hotel and motel facilities.

### DETAILED CONVENTION SCHEDULE OF EVENTS, AT MIAMI BEACH AND MIAMI. Friday, Sept. 6.

 Meetings of standing Commissions of The American Legion.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

■ First meetings of Convention Committees to study pending resolutions, continuing on following days.

■ Junior, and Sons of The American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps competitions, 9 a.m., Municipal Stadium, Miami.

 National Senior and Junior Band competition. Concerts starting at 1 p.m., Ocean Front Auditorium, Miami Beach, followed by drill competition at Memorial Field, Flamingo Park, Miami Beach.

■ National Motorcycle Drill Team competition, 2 p.m., parking lot of Miami Beach Auditorium, adjacent to Miami Beach Convention Hall.

■ Senior Color Gnard competition, 2 p.m., Memorial Field, Flamingo Park.

Sunday, Sept. 8.

- Preliminaries of Senior Drum and Bugle Corps National Championship (to reduce field to 10 finalists), 9 a.m., Municipal Stadium, Miami.
- Firing Squad competition, 9 a.m., Memorial Field, Flamingo Park.
- Junior Color Guard competition, 1 p.m. Memorial Field, Flamingo Park.
- Chorus and Quartet competition, 3:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Hotel Fontainebleau, Collins Ave., Miami Beach.
- National Convention Patriotic and Memorial Service, 5 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Hotel Fontainebleau.
- Senior Drum and Bugle Corps National Championship, finals, 7 p.m., Municipal Stadium, Miami.
- Drawing for four Ford automobiles awarded by Scagram Posts, at intermission of Senior Drum and Bugle Corps Championships, Municipal Stadium, Miami (sce above).

Monday, Sept. 9.

■ The National Convention American Legion Parade, 6 p.m., from Washington Ave. and Dade Blvd., Miami Beach, to Collins Ave. and 23rd St., via Washington Ave., Lincoln Road and Collins Ave. Reviewing stand at Miami Beach Convention Hall.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Opening day of National Convention

business sessions, Miami Beach Convention Hall.

 National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, speaker; 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Hotel Fontainebleau.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

- Second day of National Convention business sessions, Miami Beach Convention Hall.
- States Dinner of The American Legion Auxiliary 8:00 p.m., Pompeiian Room, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach. Thursday, Sept. 12.
- Final day of National Convention business sessions, concluding with election of national officers for 1963-64, Miami Beach Convention Hall,

### **CONVENTION OFFICES AT MIAMI BEACH**

- The American Legion Headquarters hotel: Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach.
- American Legion staff headquarters office: Miami Beach Auditorium (adjaeent to Convention Hall), open Sept. 3. 8:00 a.m.
- American Legion Auxiliary and 8 & 40 headquarters hotel: Doral Beach Hotel, Miami Beach,
- American Legion Auxiliary staff headquarters offices: Doral Beach Hotel, Miami Beach.
- American Legion Convention Corporation, and Convention Director's office: Venetian Isle Motel, Venetian Way, Miami Beach.

### Memorial for a Hero

Major Rudolph Anderson, Jr., U.S. Air Force, the only American to be killed in action in the Soviet-Cuban crisis of October, 1962, was shot down Oet. 27, while observing Soviet armaments in Cuba. The people of his home town of Greenville, S.C. recently dedicated to his memory the memorial shown below during an impressive ceremony in Greenville's Cleveland Park, with the dedicatory address by Hon, Donald S. Russell. Governor of South Carolina. Major Anderson's father, Rudolf, Sr., is a charter member of American Legion Post 3, in Greenville.



The late Major Rudolf Anderson, Jr., USAF



Greenville Memorial to Major Anderson



M UGGS IS DEAD. The famous pipe-chewing, bespectacled boxer, mascot of the New York American Legion and a familiar figure at National Conventions since 1957, Muggs was laid to rest on May 27. Owned by Thomas De Palma, of Fancher, N. Y., Muggs was known as a well-behaved Legion conventiongoer. Always ready to amuse delegates, kind to children, a model parader. Muggs was an honorary Legionnaire who never turned down a request to entertain hospitalized veterans.



A ASSET TO THE CITY," said Mayor Thomas F. Shebell, of Asbury Park, N. J., when the 500 Legionnaires of Asbury Park Post 24 recently dedicated their new \$75,000 post home (above). Located on the city's "Avenue of Churches" and dedicated as "a living memorial to all veterans who defended their country's honor," the beautiful building was also welcomed as an addition to their neighborhood by the clergymen of the nearby churches and the adjacent Jewish synagogue.



A PATIENT at Fort Hamilton (N.Y.) VA hospital tries out a new \$500 respirator that was recently donated to the government hospital by Rugby Post 1011, American Legion, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Looking on are the Post's hospital visitation chairman, Max Jacobs (in a bathrobe because he was a patient at the time); Service Officer Lester Steiner, Post Commander Harry Goldstein; Mrs. C. Clancy (nurse). Not shown is Hospital Administrator Dr. Philip Cassesa, who accepted for the VA.



FIRST nat'l Legion award for firearms proficiency to a graduate of the FBI police academy goes to Wm. C. Banner (left) of the Corpus Christi, Tex., Police Dep't. J. Edgar Hoover makes award.



Sam Rice, left, ex-Senator, is hailed by ex-Giant Jack Bentley for making Baseball Hall of Fame. They're Legionnaires of Post 68, Sandy Spring, Md.



K ONRAD ADENAUER, President of the West German Republic, exchanges greetings (above) with American Legion National Commander James E. Powers, when Powers recently visited Legion Posts and inspected NATO defenses in Europe.

### Jumping the Gun

M. D. Lyon, of Johnston, South Carolina has jumped the gun on the 1964 American Legion membership year by collecting dues from more than 100 veterans for the 1964 Legion year by mid-June. It is the 6th year in a row that Lyon, a WWI vet, has been a century club member for Johnston Memorial Post 154. His whole Post pulled a cutie by forwarding paid-up 1964 memberships by mid-June for 154 members (the Post's number), though its quota is but

### Leon V. McCardle Dies

Leon V. McCardle, vice chairman of The American Legion's National Finance Commission and City Treasurer of Los Angeles, Calif., died suddenly, at 65, in New York City, on June 7.

Accompanied by his wife, he was scheduled to sail at noon that day for Europe, where, in addition to a vacation trip for himself and Mrs. McCardle, he planned to carry out a business mission

for The American Legion in Paris. As an important member of the Legion's unpaid Finance Commission, he had long shared the burden of keeping the Legion's fiscal affairs on a sound basis. In 1942-44 he was



Leon V. McCardle

California's member of the National Executive Committee. Since 1948 he had served on the National Finance Commission, of which he had been vice chairman since 1957, From 1948 to 1953, and again from 1956 to 1963, he served as a member of the National Commander's Advisory Committee. He is survived by his wife, who resides at the family home at 10851 Willow Crest Place, Los Angeles, and by two sons, Lcon, Jr., and Arthur, of Los Angeles.

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers. Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

46th Gen. Hospital, Africa, 1943: Edward E. Matson, a patient in the 46th Gen. Hosp. in December 1943, needs to contact fellow patients who knew him then, particularly one from New Jersey, for statements to assist him in a claim being handled by The American Legion, Contact Matson at Dort Street, Troy, New Hampshire.

Manson S. Hagerdon needs assistance of comrades who served with him in several different units, 1945 to 1947, to provide information helpful in establishing a claim. Units he served with include 17th Mobile R&R Sq (Maint. Div) APO 636, England; and Sq Z, Flt 2, MacDill Field, Fla., and L Sq. AAFBU, Bolling Field, Wash., D. C. Among those who might help are B. Coleman, Earle Ehrke, Howard Dies, Glenn Forster, S. Sgt. Nelson, M. Sgts, Nehrenberg and Lasko, as well as MP Cap't Blum, at St. Petersburg, Fla. Contact: Max F. Currie, Cattaraugus County Veterans' Service Agency, 200 Erie St., Little Valley, N. Y.

107th Cavalry Recon Sqdn, Troop A, St. Nazair, France, 1945—The following members of Troop A are sought as they may provide info to assist Bernard M. O'Tool in a claim. With their former addresses, they are: William A. Richards (Pasadena, Calif.); Sgt. William C. Schmidt (Cincinnati, Ohio): Henry Miller (Dayton, Ohio) and Coylee Mulanox (Verolia, Calif.). Contact Tage A. Mortensen, Department Service Officer, Wisconsin American Legion, 342 N. Water St., Milwaukee 2, Wisc.

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ernest Gabaldon, 12th district emdr from Albuquerque, N. Mex., named The American Legion's Mr. District Commander for 1963. His district achieved 123.4 per cent of its all-time high in membership.

Edward McSweeney (N.Y.) Chairman of The American Legion National Publications Commission, awarded the Printing Industry of America's Friedman Memorial Award for 1963 for "distinguished service to education in and for the graphic arts.'

Homer J. Holland, a Wisconsin 1958 Boys' Stater, named No. 1 man in the general order of merit in this year's graduating class at United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Jack Spore, Legion assistant director of national security, assigned collateral duty as publisher's representative for The American Legion Magazine in Washington, D.C.

### DIED

Leon V. McCardle, vice chairman of The American Legion's National Finance Commission (see story this page).

Arthur F. Lamey, former National Executive Committeeman from Montana (1933-35).

Roy T. Anderson, of Austin, Minn., vice chairman of the Legion's Resolutions Assignment Committee (see also p. 2).

#### THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MAY 31, 1963 ASSETS

62,261.17 \$7,151,181.52

### LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Net Worth:
Reserve Fund ... \$
Restricted Fund ...
Real Estate ....
Reserve for Reha-24,185.11 22,744.86 814,228.39 bilitation ..... Reserve for Child Welfare ..... 549,173.92 88.259.20 Welfare ....... Reserve for Convention .... 60,000.00

\$1,558,591,48

Unrestricted Capital .....

29,042.74 1,587,634.22 \$7,151,181.52

## "WILL YOU SMOKE MY 30 Days at My Risk?"

All I want is your name so I can write and tell you why I'm willing to send you my pipe for 30 days' smoking without a cent of risk on your part. This is not a new model, not a new style, not a new gadget, not an improvement on old style pipes. It's based on an entirely new principle that harnesses four of Nature's immunew principle that harnesses four of Nature's immutable laws—contradicts every idea you've ever had about pipe smoking—and delivers a smoking pleasure you've never before experienced. My new kind of pipe smokes cool and mild hour after hour, day after day without rest, without bite, without bitterness. It doesn't have to be 'broken in'. It never has to be 'rested' and it never accumulates sludge! To prove all this, I want to send you a Carey Pipe to smoke 30 days at my risk. Send your name and address today for my complete trial offer. Mail coupon now to E. A. CAREY, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 246-J, Chicago 40

NO MONEY—JUST SEND YOUR NAME
E. A. CAREY, 1920 Sunnyside Ave. Dept. 246-J Chicago 40, III. Please mail facts about your 30 day offer of a Carey Pipe postage prepaid. Then I will let you know if I want to try it at your risk. This information is free, no salesman will call.  NAME
ADDRESS
CITY

### The Strange Obstruction of Veterans Life Insurance

(Continued from page 7)

campaign of the NALU was "educational," but whether it was even proper.

During the campaign against the reopening by the underwriters, this magazine received numerous protests from insurance men, even Legionnaire insurance men, that were loaded with falsehoods and misinformation about the reopening bill. Someone had fed it to them, and they took it on faith.

The bill would load the taxpayers with the cost of its administration they said. False. It required the insured to pay for the administration.

GI insurance is bad because dividends aren't calculated in relation to the equity of the insured, they said. False.

GI insurance is "socialism" and "Un-American" wrote men who carry GI insurance themselves and used this argument to deny it to others.

All the death claims on GI insurance are paid from tax monies in the Treasury, they protested, rather than from funds created by veterans' premium payments. False.

The bill would give veterans a permanent right to buy life insurance from the government, they wrote. False. It would give them a one-year deadline.

If this is a sample of what professional insurance men were writing to Congress, it hardly measured up to the description of The National Underwriter that it was an "educational" campaign.

In Mr. Dacey's book, the insurance industry is charged with running a "clandestine lobby," in which it expends pol-

icyholders' money for legislation which may be against their own interests, without a proper accounting and without regulations to which other industries are subject. Indeed, he quotes the Securities and Exchange Commission as having said as much.

As the date of that SEC statement is given as 1941, we were not inclined to accept it as current. But in view of Dacey's charge, and in view of the gigantic, wide-open, successful, publicly proclaimed campaign of the National Association of Life Underwriters to defeat the GI insurance reopening in 1962, we initiated queries to the office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives on June 21 and June 24, 1963, with respect to the compliance of the NALU with the federal lobbying regulations.

The National Association of Life Underwriters registered as a lobby in 1950, according to the Clerk's report; Mr. Dunaway is also registered as a lobbyist; and Mr. Buchanan is not. But neither the NALU nor Carlyle Dunaway have filed a quarterly report of their lobbying activities since 1960, we were advised. The federal law requires detailed reports of all lobbying activities four times each year from all registered lobbyists, organizations and paid individuals, during any period when they engage in activities either to pass or defeat federal legislation. (The American Legion and its paid legislative representatives duly report every three months.)

By its own published statement, NA-LU conducted a huge and successful

campaign in 1962, authorized by its executive committee, carried out by Mr. Dunaway, Mr. Buchanan and others. By its own description, it was an activity to defeat legislation "whose like has probably never before been witnessed."

There is a new bill in Congress to reopen the insurance. It will be interesting to see what happens to it. It is in the House Veterans Affairs Committee, in a subcommittee chairmanned by Rep. Robert Everett of Tennessee. If Mr. Everett and Mr. Teague and Mr. Ayres will support it, it can scarcely fail to pass. The Senate has already passed one version of it. The President will sign it.

At this stage of the game, we suggest that the bill now be passed, if only on moral grounds; to restore public confidence in the lobbying regulations; to restore confidence in democratic rather than autocratic legislative procedures; to restore confidence that the government will give people fair notice when it enacts laws that seriously affect their lives; and to restore the shaken faith of the nation's veterans that the veterans' committee of the House of Representatives is a veterans committee.

We contend that the sorry story of this bill to date has made these issues more paramount than the content of the bill itself. We commend these considerations to Mr. Teague and Mr. Everett and Mr. Ayres and to all of their colleagues in their political parties and in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The insurance issue was a moral one to begin with. Each day that it fails of enactment henceforth it will become a bigger one.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American

Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

James C. Haines (1962), Post 390, Lennox, Calif. Dau O. Harris and William W. Heilman and oyde Hillyer and Frank H. Hoppe (all 1963), Post

05, Julesburg, Colo. Herbert C. Lindstrom (1962), Post 131, Center, Colc

William G. Wiseman (1963), Post 23, Watseka,

Philip R. Gardino and V. L. Powell and James V. Retondo (all 1963), Post 47, Chicago, Ill. George D. Doty and Emile L. Royer and Edwin E. Snow and Charles Sprietsma (all 1963), Post 49, Chicago, Ill. Henry J. Leder (1963), Post 335, River Grove,

Frank La Chat and Fred Loewe and Hugh C. Long and Oscar W. Malm (all 1962), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.
George Lietz and Elmer F. Pflug, Sr. and Fred P. Spriestershach (all 1962), Post 368, Melrose

P. Spriestershach (all 1962), Post 368, Melrose Park, 1II. Joseph J. Balcerowski and Anthony Bulczak and William F. Ciston and William Duotwal (all 1960), Post 419, Chicago, 1II. Barney D. Hirsch and Adam J. Keim and Oscar Krick (all 1960), Post 502, Millstadt, III. Lucille V. Odum (1963), Post 1941, La Grange,

Harold W. Myers and Charles T. O'Brien (both 1963), Post 3, Ottumwa, Iowa. Milo L. Foster (1961) and Charles A, Doughten (1962) and John V. Wilson (1963), Post 191, Web-

Paul M. Sorg (1963), Post 223, Sumner, Iowa. Walter C. Follett and O. Oscar Thompson (both 1962), Post 375, Clermont, Iowa.

James S. Ellis, Jr. and John L. Henry and William Hurt (all 1963), Post 176, Frankfort, Ky. Henry C. Cassell and Frank L. Metten (both 1960) and Lawrence Richter (1962) and C. Herh Johnson (1963), Post 180, St. Matthews, Ky. Saul Adler and Sanuel A. Orchard and Sanuel Ruhin, Sr. (all 1963), Post 13, Monroc, La. Ira J. Porche (1963), Post 63, Franklin, La. George Stanley Lidback (1963), Post 316, Boston, Mass.

Mass.
Frank W. Fisher and Andrew J. Williams (both 1962), Post 324, Jackson, Mich.
Ilie Boar (1963), Post 357, Detroit, Mich.
Hans H. Carlson (1963), Post 571, Duluth, Minn.
Dr. George L. Percy (1963), Post 33, Biloxi,

Miss.
Paul P. Pfeifer and Lowell L. Walker, Sr. (both 1962), Post 84, Columbus, Nebr.
S. W. Moger (1963), Post 87, Clay Center, Nebr.
Maurice Paradis (1945) and Theodore J. Bedard (1961), Post 13, Greenville, N. H.
Lester R. Faulkner (1962), Post 84, Swanzey,

Lester R. Failikner (1902), Post 84, Swanzey, N. H. Russell Vauderhoof (1963), Post 27, Dover, N. J. Thomas F. Bouner (1962) and Charles D. Nelson (1963), Post 75, Salem, N. J. Edward Lister (1962) and Richard J. Shanuon

Edward Lister (1962) and Richard J. Snahuon and Arthur Sharrock (both 1963), Post 105, Belleville, N. J.

Harry Hanson and Ralph Lecoque, Sr. and Alvin Ralph (all 1963), Post 139, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Isidore F. Liuehan (1963), Post 90, Mamaroneck,

N. Y.
Carl Deutschmann and Emil Haas and Harold
A. Hawkins and W. A. Hock (all 1963). Post 145,
Long Island City, N. Y.
Mario A. Sola (1961), Post 253, New York, N. Y.
William B. Johncox and James F. Knapp (both
1963). Post 256, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Anthony Delutio and Oliver Dredger and Anton
P. Geller and George Giorgi (all 1961), Post 391,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Dulberg (1963), Post 972, Long Beach,
N. Y.

Philip Moses (1963), Post 1065, Bronx, N. Y. Nathan Rohinson and Samuel Rochlin and Philip Rosenherg and Thomas J. Rubino (all 1960), Post 1072, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alfred M. Letscher (1949) and Dominick Mastrion (1955), Post 1175, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barney Orefice and Julius Salit (both 1963), Post 1214, New York, N. Y.
George L. Cooke and Henry Crawford Keapney (both 1963), Post 52, Franklinton, N. C.
Halbert A. Thompson (1963), Post 147, Rockingham, N. C.
Allan Mathison (1963), Post 62, Walhalla, N. Dak.

Dak.
Al J. Fiegelist and Morris Van Dorp (both 1960)
and William Landis (1962) and Lloyd Wechtel
(1963), Post 320, Maumee, Ohio.
Eugene A. Taylor (1963), Post 463, Waterville,

Ohio.
Oris. G. Turley (1961), Post 98, Portland, Oreg. Walter K. Thrush and W. Owen Zacharias (both 1958) and John T. Culp and Bruce W. Hafer (both 1959), Post 46, Chambersburg, Pa. William H. Dubbs and Harry Kimmel and Dr. Harvey M. Moore and Harry A. Pascal (all 1962), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.
W. Raymond Long. (1963), Post 77, Assigned M. Raymond Long.

W. Raymond Jones (1963), Post 77, Aspinwall,

Pa. James Henderson and Robert W. Jackel and H. James Henderson and Robert W. Jackel and H. Philadelphia, Pa. James Henderson and Robert W. Jackel and H. R. Jefferson (all 1963), Post 204, Philadelphia, Pa. Delmar R. Titus (1963), Post 379, Bethlehem, Pa. Andrew M. Statzula (1952) and John Barrett and Frank J. Burke and Morgan Carney (all 1953), Post 551, St. Michael, Pa.

551, St. Michael, Pa. Claude Bernarde Stephenson (1962), Post 36, Centerville, Tenn. Ralph A. Thompson (1963), Post 15, Kent, Wash. Earl W. Lindner (1963), Post 68, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an offical form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

letter necessary to get forms.

#### OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No writ-ten letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submissions favored when vol-

ume of requests is too great to print all.

#### **ARMY**

ARMY

1st Special Service Force—(Aug.) William S. Story, 1729 H St., Washington 6, D.C.

18th Rwy Eng (WWI, Tacoma Reunion)—(Nov.) Kenneth C. Mulligan, 8441 East Side Dr. NE., Tacoma 22, Wash.

27th Dlv, 107th Ambulance Co, AEF—(Nov.) William Rich, 200 Cranford Pl., Teaneck, N.J.

36th Inf Div—(Sept.) Angelo J. Barca, 429 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

37th Eng Reg, Electr & Mech (WWI)—(Nov.) E. C. Alford, 7135 N. Vincent Ave., Portland 17, Oreg.

38th Eng Reg—(Sept.) Larry Buffington, 5204 Ready Ave., Baltimore 12, Md.

52nd Ploneer Inf, AEF—(Nov.) Thomas E. Sinton, 2257 University Ave., New York 68, N.Y.

64th Chem Depot Co—(Sept.) Donald E. Downs, 814 Pearson Dr., Joliet, Ill.

66th Field Art'y Brigade, AEF—(Nov.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland 23, Oreg.

87th AAA Gm Bn, Bat D-(Nov.) Arthur Minium, 168-04 Gothic Dr., Jamaica, N.Y.
90th Inf Div - (Oct.) C. D. Steel, 4255 E. 62nd St., Kansas City 30, Mo.
103rd Eng-(Oct.) Fred K. Burkert, 206 E. Main St., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
113th Eng (WWI)-(Sept.) Leo Fenton, 923 Mulberry St., Noblesville, Ind.
139th Field Art'y (WWI)-(Oct.) Paul W. Sult, Sr., Maysville Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
140th Inf, Co B (WWI)-(Sept.) E. C. Lohse, 307 E. High St., Boonville, Mo.
140th Inf, Co F-(Sept.) Enos L. Trusdell, 4544 Terrace St., Kansas City 11, Mo.
142nd Inf, Co H (WWI)-(Oct.) Harry 1. Boothe, Chillicothe, Tex.
157th Comhat Eng Bn, - (Sept.) Albert Ghezzi, Market St., Shamokin, Pa.
164th Inf, San Francisco Outpost-(Nov.) William E. Littlehales, 646 40th St., Richmond 9, Calif.
168th Inf, Co D (WWI)-(Sept.) Ed. J. Walsh, 503 A. Ave. East, Albia, Iowa.
316th Inf - (Sept.) Ray Cullen, P.O. Box 1303, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
325th Field Art'y (WWI), Camp Taylor & Fort Knox, Ky.-(Oct.) Jesse Dorsey, 247 Edgeland Ave., Sellersburg, Ind.
334th Eng, Co F-(Sept.) Milford E. Oehldrich, 1017 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
411th Inf, Co L-(Oct.) John Springer, 1322 W. Cornelia, Chicago 13, Ill.
463rd AAA, AW Bn-(Oct.) Tony Franceschelli, 22 Miller Ave., East Braintree 84, Mass.
486th AAA, AW Bn-(Oct.) Tony Franceschelli, 22 Miller Ave., East Braintree 84, Mass.
486th AAA, AW Bn-(Aug.) Richard Goodie, 63 Revere St., Portland 5, Maine.

585th Eng, Dump Truck Co-(Oct.) James Ervin, 1916 Luther St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

625th Eng Light Equip Co — (Sept.) William R. Warner, Rte. 3, Box 20, Jerseyville, Ill.
733rd Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Stanley M. Sonntag, 80 Panorama Dr., San Francisco 27, Calif. Maryland Nat'l Guard, 58th Art'y, Coast Art'y Corps, Bat F, 1st, 2nd, & 4th Cos — (Oct.) Leo C. Read, 714 E. Lake Ave., Baltimore 12, Md.

#### NAVY

NAVY

1st Marine Aviation Force—(Oct.) Morton B. Rosenthal, 4145 S.W. 14th St., Miami 34, Fla.
4th Amphih Tractor Bn—(Aug.) John S. Turner, 70 Brady Avc., Salem Depot, N.H.
19th Seahees—(Oct.) Herbert McCallen, 655 E. 14th St., New York 9, N.Y.
Aviation Machinists School, Class M-20, Naval Air Tech Tng Ctr, Memphis, Tenn. — (Oct.) Joseph T. Linnehan, 22 Hazel St., Milton, Mass. SeaBee Veterans of America — (Aug.) Harry I. Tuchman, 1500 Bay Road, Miami Beach 39, Fla. USS Narragansett, ATF-88 — (Sept.) Albert W. Callahan, 126 Shawmut Ave., Marlboro, Mass. USS Santa Fe, CL 60 — (Oct.) Frederick C. Jaissle, 18 Cedar St., Hudson, Mass.

22nd Aero Sqdn (WWI)-(Sept.) W. B. Blackaby,

22nd Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(Sept.) W. B. Blackaby, Box 89, Payette, Idaho.
356th Fighter Grp—(Aug.) Thomas F. Bailey, 4840 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee 7. Wis.
Aviation Cadet Class 43K, Sqdn 43 (Santa Ana, Callf.) — (Aug.) James L. Van Sandt, 651 Linda Ave., La Habra, Calif.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

Retreads (WWI & II) - (Sept.) Elmer II. Braun, 40-07 154th St., Flushing 54, N.Y.

#### BRIDGE – THE PLAY OF THE HAND

(Continued from page 26)

up with the lead in dummy, and cash one of the two good clubs to discard your losing heart.

If one of the opponents fails to follow on the third lead of clubs, the one that follows still has a high club; you must then lead a spade to dummy's jack and trump a fourth round of clubs in your hand, then lead a spade to dummy's king and discard your losing heart on the fifth club, which is finally established.

The key to playing this type of handtrumping out a long suit so you can get a discard-is to preserve your entry cards to the hand with the long suit. In this case the only entry cards were the ace of clubs and the king-jack of spades. If you cash these cards before setting up a club trick, you cannot get the lead in dummy to cash the good club.

"Never take an unnecessary finesse." This is sound advice, as you will see in the following deal. Suppose you are South, your bid is six spades, and West leads the three of clubs:

North (dummy)

- **∧** K 10 8 4 2
- **7** 7 3
- ♦ AJ3 \* A J 9

South (declarer)

- **♠** A Q J 7 6
- ♥ A Q
- ♦ K' 10 7
- ♣ K Q 2

Since both hands have the same distribution of suits, it does not matter which is chosen as the master hand. The possible losers are one heart and one diamond. It is clearcut to win the opening lead and pull the opponents' trumps, but then how do you play? If you choose the best line, it will be impossible to lose your contract.

The cinch way to make six spades is via a "strip and end play." Strip means to eliminate the opponents' trumps, and all of the cards of certain side suits in both your hand and dummy. End play means to put one of the opponents in the lead, when it will work to your advantage to have them lead to you rather than to play a particular suit yourself.

After pulling the trumps, you should cash your remaining clubs and the ace of hearts, then lead the queen of hearts. Whichever opponent happens to win the heart trick will have to lead a diamond to you (eliminating your guess as to which way to finesse for the queen), or lead a club or heart which gives you a sluff and a ruff - you sluff a losing diamond in one hand and ruff in the other. Either lead will eliminate your diamond loser.

If you did not see the strip and end play, you probably took the unnecessary heart finesse. But if West wins the king of hearts and returns a heart, you still contend with the possible diamond loser. This line of play gives you two 50-50 chances-the heart and diamond finesses -making you a three to one favorite to make your bid. But with the strip and end play you can't lose.

All experts figure out the key plays that increase their chances to make their bids, by planning their play in the same manner as I have advised you in the first two paragraphs. If you follow this plan every time you play a hand, you will be making good plays that you never knew

existed, sooner than you think.

The following deal is a double-dummy problem. You have the advantage of seeing all four hands and must figure a way to make the bid against any defense. Put on your thinking cap because it is not easy. For simplicity, the sample is a notrump hand.

You are South, your bid is six notrump, and West leads the king of clubs:

North (dummy) ♠ AKQJ2 A **\*** 8765432 West East ♠ 10 8 7 6 5 4 65432 10987 ♦ J 6 5 432 ♣ K Q J 10 9 \* South (declarer) ♠ 9 3 ♥ AKQJ ♦ KQ10987 ♣ A

When you think you have got the answer, or give up, then you may look at the solution in the box below. But cover it up right now to prevent peeking.

#### SOLUTION TO FINAL HAND

After winning the opening lead. cash the four heart tricks and discard the four top spades in dummy. Then lead a diamond to dummy's ace and lead a spade. If East wins with the ten of spades, he must lead a spade or diamond; in either case you have the rest of the tricks. Any other line of play fails.

-Continued from page 17-

ing his machinegun on his shoulder, he was attacked by an enemy soldier and bayoneted, receiving a severe wrist wound. The enemy soldier was killed by infantrymen. Continuing in the advance beyond Cantigny and meeting intense enemy fire, the attacking wave was halted. Private Edwards, with his squad, remained in an advanced position, protecting with his fire the infantry which had fallen back to a more advantageous position and were retrenching. While thus engaged, the machinegunners repulsed two determined enemy counterattacks, during which three members of the squad accompanying Private Edwards were killed and he himself severely wounded. Despite these wounds, which he dressed by himself, he remained alone in his position throughout the day, firing whenever a target offered. Withstanding attacks by liquid fire and machinegun fire, he refused to be evacuated and continued to operate his gun until nightfall, when his company was relieved. His extraordinary bravery and devotion to duty, his fortitude and undaunted determination despite his numerous and painful wounds, ineited the men of his battalion to splendid endeavors and raised their morale to an extremely high pitch."

THIS BRINGS US BACK to the hospital where Edwards was sent after this action. His wounds were almost healed and he was about to be sent back to the States for medical discharge. He had been assigned to light duty around the hospital grounds. The "light duty" eon-sisted of digging drainage ditches and Edwards found it dull. So he laid down his shovel and walked out of the hospital, intent on getting back to the war.

Edwards hitchhiked his way back to his old outfit, which he eaught up with near Froissy. Since his commanding officer had been notified that Edwards was due to be shipped home, he was surprised to see him. Never at a loss for words, Edwards convinced the eaptain that it was all a mistake and that he was really supposed to rejoin his comrades.

A few days later, Edwards was among those ehosen to represent his outfit in the Allied parade down the Champs Élysées for the July 14 French national holiday eelebration. He arrived in Paris on the night of the 13th and as any doughboy of World War I, GI of World War II, or plain tourist knows, Paris is quite a town and Edwards wanted to sample its charms. As a result, he stayed up all night on the 13th, marched in the parade the next day and that evening resumed his examination of the "City of Light."

By the night of the 14th, still without sleep and after a session in a crap game during which he managed to lose all his moncy, he was ready for some rest, but there was work to do.

The Germans were raising hell at Soissons and Edwards and his fellow paraders were hustled into the famous French boxears for a sleepless ride back to the front. He rejoined Co C of the 3rd Maeh Gun Bat of the 1st Div just in time for an all day and all night march which brought them to the Soissons area. After a brief halt, the word came that they were going over the top. Ed-



"Thanks for your interest, but I would not care to appear on 'What's My Line'!"

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wards was the gunner for a 12-man outfit whose job it was to put a Freneh Hotehkiss machinegun in action. As the group advanced, Edwards carried the gun, an 80-pound monster, across his shoulder. The loader, who followed him, earried the tripod; the assistant loader had the traverse which fitted between the gun and tripod; then came the mechanie with spare parts and tools, and last of all the ammunition carriers.

This heavily laden crew made its way through trenehes, barbed wire and haze. At first, the men had no chance to fire the Hotchkiss, though they used their side arms on any Germans they spotted in the confusion. Finally, clear of the trenches, they settled down to business. Whenever a sufficiently large group of enemy soldiers was within range, they set up their gun and went to work. Then they hoisted their burden and moved on with the advance.

The action was fieree and Edwards' erew suffered numerous casualties from enemy fire. By midday, he found himself on his own—the other 11 either wounded or killed. Now he was laden not only with the machinegun but also with an auxiliary tripod and what tools and parts

he could carry. Several infantrymen he had picked up along the way carried his dwindling ammunition supply.

In the early afternoon, Edwards met a young lieutenant who was temporarily sharing a shell hole with him. The lieutenant knew how to load a Hotehkiss and took on the additional duty of assisting Edwards, as well as leading his own troops.

By day's end, the two men, well fortified with spirits from a flask Edwards had had the foresight to bring along, were still together when the advance was halted to consolidate positions for the dark hours ahead. Edwards and his newfound friend were ordered into a position ahead of the main lines to establish a strong point.

Dragging as much ammunition and as many spare parts as they could, they moved forward on their bellies across "no man's land" until they came upon a shellhole within earshot of the German lines.

Another long (and still sleepless) night followed. Patrols from both sides were eonstantly on the move around them, but for fear of mistakenly hitting friendly forces in the dark, they kept the precious Hotchkiss out of action.

WHEN DAYLIGHT finally broke, Edwards' companion made the fatal mistake of sticking his head up to locate their position. A German bullet hit him right between the eyes and Edwards, grief-stricken for his valiant friend of so few hours, was again alone.

The machinegun was still intact, though, and Edwards had a job to do. Using more caution than his late companion had, he surveyed the area in front of him and spotted, not more than 150 yards away, a force of Germans in about battalion strength, preparing to counterattack.

About 50 yards to his left, Edwards saw the remains of what appeared to be a parapet, which, if he could reach it, would put him in a position to raise hell with the Germans and break up their impending advance before it started.

He engaged a belt of ammunition into the Hotehkiss and strapped it over one shoulder. A spare box of ammo went over the other shoulder. Pieking up the machinegun, the auxiliary tripod and one extra barrel, he made a desperate dash for his eoveted position.

After running through a hail of fire which seemed to be eoming from the whole German Army, he reached his objective. Instead of a parapet, he found that his new position was the meeting point of two old trenches. As he paused at the top to drop his load, a shell hit the gun which was across his shoulder.

The explosion knocked Edwards into the trench, destroyed the Hotchkiss and pinned his right arm under a big rock between the trench wall and a trellis built against it. In great pain and dazed, he finally collected his wits sufficiently to sec that his arm was not only caught tight, so that he couldn't free it, but was also hopelessly mangled,

Hearing German officers barking commands that he was sure were directed at his immediate demise, Edwards figured he had better get moving, one way or another. He reported that, using his web belt as a tourniquet, he wrapped it around the upper part of his arm and with his bolo knife, which all machinegunners carried in addition to a .45 automatic, he severed the mangled part above the point where it was pinned! After an understandable interval to recover from his own surgery, he cautiously raised his head above the trench and saw that a force of eight Germans was coming his way. He unholstered his automatic with his good arm, dragged himself around a corner where he figured he would be well hidden, and waited.

The first two Germans leaped into the trench. With two shots Edwards killed both. The next two met the same end.

The four remaining Germans, overwhelmed by the fate of the first group, surrendered without further ado, Ordering them to throw down their guns. Edwards motioned them ahead of him down one of the trenches which scemed to lead back toward the American lines. Before leaving, he made one of his prisoners pick up the remains of his severed arm so that he could take it back as proof that the amputation was a necessity, not a self-inflicted wound designed to get him out of action.

You already know the rest of the story. However, the closing words of Edwards' Medal of Honor citation arc worth repeating if only for their understatement: "The bravery of Private Edwards, now a tradition in his battalion because of his previous gallant acts. again caused the morale of his comrades to be raised to a high pitch."

DWARDS' military career was a varied one. Prior to World War I, he was a cow puncher and attended Texas A & M College. When war was declared in 1917, he enlisted in the Army and was assigned to Co D 19th Inf. According to his own testimony he progressed to the rank of sergeant and then was busted to private, apparently as a result of a bit of overindulgence. He says that he made the jump from private to sergeant and back to private again numerous times during his career. But sergeant or private, he was still a whale of a fighter.

Edwards was soon transferred to the 26th Inf and his company became part of the 1st Brigade Mach/Gun Bat. On June 26, 1917, he landed in France and after assignment to a training area, joined Co C, 3rd Mach/Gun Bat, 1st Div.

In the interval between wars, he collected a degree in journalism from Columbia University and established a reputation, according to his press notices, as a "raconteur and a jovial soldier of fortunc."

During World War II, Edwards waived his disability to accept a commission as an Army staff specialist in languages and logistics. In speaking of this job now, he says that most of his time was taken up with finding sources of raw materials, particularly pharmaceutical supplies. "I was," he says, "a field representative and never attended a staff meeting in my life, excepting that I have been an instructor at staff schools. Many well-known generals," he continues, "call me 'Pop' and I'd rather have that than four Medals of Honor.'

In his own words, again, Edwards has "seen and done many things in the four corners of the world." He has been a newspaperman, a public relations man and has dabbled in business.

"I'm still an avid student," he says, "a voracious reader, and a garrulous talker. Something odd happens to me each day, it seems. Friends say I'm unpredictable and I wouldn't cross the street to be otherwise."

In discussing his Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross, Edwards says with great conviction, "I have never considered myself a 'hero' and I know I am not one. I did not seek the Medals or the acclaim that came with them." He feels the secret of his success was in "seeking my enemy's weakness and attacking accordingly." He takes a jaundiced look at stories of his heroism and bravery. "My comrades in the 1st Div," he says, "sort of juiced mc into action after the first medal. The whole bunch were watching me and making notes of what I did, I guess, and the fact that I saved a few lives here and there brought me able publicity aid."

Five years ago, Edwards had a major abdominal operation. He now has, he says, "a complete artificial deal from my heart down to my legs" and claims he fcels better than he has in years.

Was Pvt. Daniel R. Edwards one of the greatest soldiers of World War I? No one can say unreservedly, because every man who has earned the Medal of Honor and many a man who never won any medals, was willing to give that last full measure of devotion - his life - for his country, and that takes courage of a supreme sort. But without question Edwards certainly deserves a spot in the first rank. Above all, his experiences, along with those of countless other unsung heroes, are an inspiration for all.



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(Continued from page 11)-

the soldier. Users of the prefix were glamorous enough to inspire John O'Hara's novel, "Butterfield 8."

An important later feature, the dial that permits the subscriber to make the connection instead of asking for it vocally, was contributed not by a telephone man but by Almon B. Strowger, a Kansas City undertaker. Legend has it that he was inspired by a lot of his calls going to a competitor whose wife was an operator in the local exchange. With the aim of eliminating operators, Strowger invented a rotary switch which became the basis of automatic telephoning. It was used first in 1892 in La Porte, Ind.

By a few turns of the dial, you can activate a series of electromagnetic switches to set up in seconds a unique wire pathway from your telephone to that of the person you call. The pathway may run a few hundred feet or across many states. Literally thousands of switches, constantly improved by Bell Laboratories and Western Electric, may be required. When you hang up, all the switches click off, the pathway is dismantled and its fragments are available for new connections. By any standard, this ingenious switching is one of the greatest triumphs of science.

While it provided the seerecy that Strowger sought, the dial did not eliminate the operators, nor will the new all-number ealling. With all the additional automation, Bell system employees have totaled about 730,000 for the last three years. Operators will always be required to give personal attention to eustomers' needs. The operator handles long distance calls which cannot be dialed by the

eustomer, provides telephone numbers and, as always, offers assistance in ease of emergency.

While any letters on the dial could be used in automatic telephoning, the verbal influence continued so strong that meaningful, pronounceable abbreviations of exchange names were favored. Only in recent years have meaningless combinations like LL and LT been used as prefixes. Meanwhile, telephone numbers in all cities grew from the one to three digits of old Lowell to combinations of two letters and five digits, a matter of seven whirls of the dial. The telephone number of the Washington Star, for example, has been 27, 410, 1204, 1724, Main 1724, National 5000, and LI 3-5000. A song, "Pennsylvania 6-5000," was written about the telephone number of the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The number outlived the name of the hotel but will become 736-5000 as Manhattan eonverts to all-num-

As dial equipment improved, operators early began to dial long distance calls, and the cost of these has come down steadily. When New York-San Francisco ealls were inaugurated with some eeremony in 1915, the charge for a threeminute station-to-station call during the day was \$20.70. The same eall today is \$2.25. If you eall between 6 and 9 p.m., this drops to \$1.75 and after 9 p.m. to \$1. After this hour, in fact, you can make any interstate three-minute station-tostation call for \$1 or less. Operator direct dialing began this year to Great Britain, West Germany and France and is scheduled to start this fall to Italy and Switzerland. Plans to extend it to Australia, Japan and New Zealand are being made.

Direct long distance dialing by subseribers was logically the next step. It began in Englewood, N.J., in 1951 and 93% of the telephones in the United States ean now be reached by direct distance dialing. To facilitate this, the eountry has been divided into 104 areas and each area has been given a three-number eode. Your telephone directory now lists these. Canada has similar areas and there are codes to Mexican border towns as well. To reach a number in an area other than your own, you simply dial its code, then the number. This is a matter of ten turns of the dial but ealls go through in less time than it used to take to give an operator the number. The code for New York City is 212 and Los Angeles 213, but you can reach all of Montana via 406.

How will the phone companies get more usable local numbers by abandoning letters, when they are only using seven digits in either a letter-number or an all-number system?

That's a complicated business to explain, but let's take a crack at it.

Under the present letter system, zero has been generally avoided as a third digit. Immediately following the letters, it can too often be misdialed as the letter O, which is in the same position as the 6 on the dial. So you have no PEnnsylvania 0, MAin 0, etc. In an all-number system 0 would only be zero, and could be used freely, without eonfusion, as the third pull of the dial. That would add 10,000 usable numbers to each combination of the first two digits now usable. As there are 60 such first-two-digit combinations now in use, simply adding the use of zero as a third digit of local numbers would give 600,000 more possible combinations.

For almost the same reason, four new eombinations of the first two digits will be readily available under the all-number system. Dial pulls starting with 55, 57, 95 and 97 are not commonly in use under the letter system, as they are not considered to offer suitable exchange names. The number 5 on the dial is JKL; 7 is PRS; 9 is WXY. Exchange names such as KLondike (for 55) or YPres (for 97) can be used, but they are troublemakers. Where spelling problems enter the picture, letters are no help at all-they are a hindranee. Some years ago a man whose number was WH 6-1212 was pestered by phone ealls day and night. The parties who rang him always wordlessly hung up when they heard his "Hello." It turned out that the mysterious eallers were trying to get a weather report by dialing WEather 6-1212, but



"George keeps adding and adding to our trailer."

thought "weather" is spelled "whether."

The fact that in heavily populated areas the phone companies have already resorted to LL for 55 is an indication of the existing pressure to make use of the four "taboo" combinations. In an allnumber system, 55, 57, 95 and 97 will be usable as the first two digits without any objection at all. The net gain in possible combinations will be 400,000 phone numbers in each local area. These added to 600,000 gained by admitting zero as the third digit, make an even 1 million new possibilities, using dial pulls that are objectionable under the letter system.

To find 1,600,000 more, that are not even possible under the letter system, look at your dial. There are no letters opposite 1 or zero, so that neither of these is available as the second digit in the lettered exchange system. Abandon the letters, let 1 or zero be pulled as the second digit, and each would permit 800,000 more local phone numbers on existing dials. Total: 1,600,000.

These will not immediately be available because 1 and zero are presently reserved for the second digits in area code dialing, to keep you from getting a local number after pulling the first seven digits of a ten-digit call to another area. But a readaptation of area code dialing involving less than 200 combinations (104 at present) will permit their future use in an all-number dialing system. These concrete examples show quite clearly where a theoretical 2,600,000 new local phone numbers may be found in all-number dialing, all of them either not available at all, or objectionable, using letters as the first two digits. That's a theoretical 270,400,000 new local phone numbers in the present 104 coded local areas in the United States.

Of course, all 270,400,000 will not be used. In actual practice central offices cannot use all theoretical numbers. There would be no margin for growth if they did. A number given up by one subscriber cannot at once be given to another. He would receive the former's calls. Some central offices in sparsely settled areas have only 150 numbers but those that are unused cannot be shifted across the country.

On the other hand, a reserve of 2,600,-000 possible new phone numbers in each densely populated area is just what the doctor ordered. You need only look at the area code map of the United States on page 11 to see how small, geographically, the coded areas are today in the New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago areas. The limits of the letter system are responsible.

If you have wondered why the use of I and zero as the first digit have been omitted from these calculations, it's because the phone companies need them for special uses. You wouldn't want to dial your grocer at 012-3456 and get the operator on the first pull of the dial.

Present numbers could be increased in other ways. These have been considered but there are serious objections to all of them. One would be to increase the number of code areas. This would make available the needed prefixes but would greatly increase the number of calls requiring the dialing of ten instead of seven turns of the dial. Eventually some code areas in major cities will have to be split but nobody wants any more tencharacter numbers than necessary. Another alternative would be to redesign



"Next window, Mister - I'm on my lunch break."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the dial with letters in all ten holes. This would mean physically changing all the dials in the country before it could be operative. Another suggestion has been for the use of numberless telephones from which calls could be made but not received. This would forfeit the twoway communication that is the heart of the telephone.

Considering the magnitude of the task, the change to all-number calling is being made almost as smoothly as Dr. Parker's innovation was at Lowell so long ago. The conversion programs of most of the companies have been models of public relations. Business firms that use their telephone numbers in calendars and other advertising have been alerted far in advance. Subscribers have been informed in many ways of the necessity for and workings of the system. Besides ending confusion of zero and the letter "O," elimination of letters from dials will make the numbers more visible and a little easier to dial. All-number calling will also make our system more compatible with foreign systems, only a few of which have letters.

Jokes and cartoons about all-number dialing, of course, have been many. A San Francisco Chronicle cartoon showed

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(Continued from page 39)

two male swimmers admiring a bathing beauty. "No point in getting her phone number," said one. "We couldn't remember all those digits anyway." A New York News columnist noted that, "George A. Huhn reports he had to fire his secretary because she could only remember ten telephone digits." Only in one locality have there been formal protests against all-number dialing.

N CALIFORNIA, now the most populous state and an area where in five years the number of telephones has increased from 5,290,934 to 7,195,521, complaints have been heard. One complaint to the California Utilities Commission futilely sought to prevent publication of a new all-digit directory in a Los Angeles suburb. Another, by the Anti-Digit Dialing League, a San Francisco organization, asks that introduction of all-number calling by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. bc stopped bccause it deprives subscribers of "personal and geographic identity" at a time when "the human element" needs protection. The League claims a membership of 5,000, led by lawyer Hiram W. Johnson III, grandson of the late Senator.

Much of this small but articulate protest is against numbers in general. It seems too much for some to be given an all-digit telephone number on top of their Social Security number, an Army or Navy serial number, automobile and operator's licenses, bank checks and deposit slips encoded with numbers in magnetic ink, postal zones and zip mail numbers, to say nothing of perhaps a dozen credit cards all with figures. "We are all being reduced to numbers," says a Los Angeles man. "Some place you must stop and take a stand."

At the same time, some people, and not just boys who go into a lecr at mention of 36-24-36 dimensions, actually like numbers. Lord Kelvin long ago spoke for scientists in this respect when he said that knowledge is neither precise nor available until you can tag it with numbers. Our Arabic numbers are as superior in convenience to others in this respect as our dollars and cents arc to the British pound-shilling system. The numbers of military units have meanings for more than just those involved. New Yorkers take pride, for example, in the 165th Infantry, and when the late Gen. Edward L. Gruber, as a young lieutenant in the Philippines, wrote the famous "Caisson Song." he included the line: "Shout out your numbers loud and strong!

Railroad buffs have high regard for 382, the number of the Illinois Central locomotive that Casey Jones drove into "the promised land" and for 999, the

glamorous New York Central iron horse that set a world speed mark of 112.5 miles an hour between Batavia and Buffalo back in 1893. A little later, an automobile "999" was the making of both Henry Ford and Barney Oldfield. A man in Highland Park, Ill., and another in Winnipeg, Manitoba, have saved their automobile numbers for more than 50 years. What we think of numbers depends upon their association for us.

Will all-number calling produce more wrong numbers than past letter-number combinations? After subscribers became accustomed to all-numbers, a telephone company study revealed fewer wrong numbers. There is some argument, of course, as to when a number is wrong, James Thurber once asked in a cartoon, "Well, if I called the wrong number, why did you answer the telephone?" Short numbers as well as long ones can be wrong. Queen Elizabeth, for example, found herself connected with a barroom when shc telephoned her sister, Princess Margaret, visiting Birr Castle in Ireland. Instead of Birr 23, the Castle, Her Majesty found herself talking to Birr 22, Dooley's bar in the town of 3,300.

If the seven digits of all-number calling are visualized as two groups of numbers — one of three digits and another of four, telephone experts contend they can be mastered without too much difficulty. Naturally some numbers will be easier to remember than others. In New York, Chemical Bank New York Trust thinks it has a nice number in 770-1234. So does First National City Bank with 559-1000.

But whether letters or figures, the more turns of the dial, the greater are your chances for error. If you do a lot of ten-digit calling, you had better make a list of the numbers you frequently call and have it in front of you when you dial. But if you haven't time for this, there are new telephone devices to do your dialing for you with little or no effort. These actually make dialing easier.

One is the Rapidial telephone. In this, 290 numbers of as many as 14 digits can be stored on magnetic tape and called simply by turning a selector knob to the name being called and pressing a bar. This is a development of the McGraw-Edison Co. that can be rented from the Bell companies for \$12 to \$13.50 a month. Physically smaller is a Card Dialer made by Western Electric in Indianapolis and available from the Bell companies at \$3 to \$4 a month. With this you have any number of punched plastic cards, one for each number to be called. To call, you find the desired card, put it in a slot, and press a lever.

Coming up are telephones that look like baby adding machines. You punch the figures instead of dialing them. President Kennedy used one in a New York World's Fair stunt and their practicality has been proved in tests at Findlay, Ohio and Greensburg, Pa. They will soon be available generally. Also in prospect are new central office systems which, among many other things, will make possible the calling of frequently required numbers by "abbreviated" dialing, the turning of only two or three numbers. This was tested 1960-62 in an electronic central office system in Morris, Ill., and will have its first commercial application in 1965 at Succasunna, N.J.

While involving immensely more complex equipment, telephone numbers may again be as simple for subscribers as they were for Lowell residents in the days of Dr. Moses Parker.

THE END



"Here we are, the guest room, Charlie."

# PERSONAL

1964 auto prospects. A road thru your house? Old Age State Aid. Sugar supply.

A quick index of the state of the nation these days is the forecast of 1964 auto sales: They'll be big - making three years in a row of automotive boom.

Here's another way to look at the broad picture: Wages this year will rise  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 3% (the average family now earns \$140/week); the cost of living meantime will rise  $1\frac{1}{2}$ % or less. So the consumer comes out ahead of the game - if he's employed. That's the one hitch: The jobless rate continues high (some 4,000,000 unable to get work).

What with all the public building going on these days, it's no longer a rarity to find that your property is being condemned in favor of a proposed highway or bridge. If this happens to you, put yourself into this frame of mind right off:

- 1) Don't expect to get rich as a reward for being ousted. The chances of any sizable profit are slim.
- 2) Don't try to handle the transaction yourself. Get a legal specialist to steer you.

In condemnation proceedings, you'll first get a notice stating why your land is needed for public purposes. This is followed by a court hearing at which you may argue against the "public purpose" (you're just about sure to lose this battle).

3) Next, the public agency will dicker with you on price. If no agreement is reached, a court again gets the case and makes a determination on the basis of appraisers' figures. You can appeal this decision if you don't like it; but the odds of upsetting it are against you.

Note: If only a slice of your property is condemned, you may be in a more wretched fix than if the whole parcel were wanted. Here's where you'll really need a legal pro to help you get proper severance damages.

Between Social Security (some \$11 billion was paid out last year) and pension funds (private reserves now total \$62 billion), the over 65 age group is getting more and more financial help. But what if you still can't make ends meet?

Latest figures show that 21/4 million persons are being backstopped by State Old Age Assistance programs. These are operated separately by each state from funds of its own plus federal money. Average payment is \$73 per month, though the state-by-state averages vary widely (\$105 in California, \$35 in Mississippi).

A person's need for help is the sole criterion by which the State money is paid out. If his situation warrants it, the state will send him a monthly sum geared to his requirements as long as he is eligible.

If information on Old Age Assistance isn't available locally, you can get it from Bureau of Family Services, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

If your wife is getting set to lay in an extra supply of sugar because of impending shortages, tell her to forget it.

True, sugar demand world-wide now is greater than production. Hence, there's been a lot of scrambling and scrounging.

But this won't affect the United States much. We have commitments from producing countries assuring us of adequate supplies. Prices, though, will stay high.

Two everyday products are undergoing some marked changes:

- Detergents are being re-formulated so that sanitation plants can cope with unwanted foaming. As is, mountains of suds are seeping into rivers and waterways because the bacteria used in disposal plants can't break the detergents down. Chemists say relief will begin coming next year when the soapmakers will get improved ingredients.
- The personal TV set counterpart of the tabletop radio is going to get a big push this fall. Several makers are coming out with 11-in. diagonal sets in the \$100 class. Weight: About 12 lbs.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

# MEN PAST 40

### Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation—a constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

In men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions. Neglect of such inflammation may cause men to lose their vigor, grow old prematurely and often leads to incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGI-CALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

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-(Continued from page 14)-

Vice Adm. Chichi Nagumo, commanding the Combined Fleet's Carrier Striking Force, unleashed 108 planes to begin the Battle of Midway Island. Seldom before in the history of warfare had one great fighting nation pinned the "entire strategy" for a war on the outcome of a single battle.

THE LAUNCHING OF the Japanese carrier planes against Midway Island brought an end to one of the tensest and most anxious periods that Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief United States Pacific Fleet, and his staff were to experience during the entire war.

Indications that the Japanese were planning a thrust in the Central Pacific had been noted as early as March. Three weeks before the battle, thanks to our having broken the principal Japanese naval code in 1941, Nimitz learned definitely that Midway was to be the target.

No one needed to be reminded of the importance of Midway-it was Hawaii's western sentry. Feverish preparations for its defense had been going on for weeks. The Marine garrison was increased; planes that were to have reinforced Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defense in the South Pacific were held back and pilots, many of whom were only two weeks out of flight school, were brought in. Even Army planes staging in New England for Europe were rushed to the West Coast, to try to save Hawaii should Midway fall. In Australia, MacArthur, well aware of the strategic value of Midway, thought that "the Indian and Atlantic Oceans should be temporarily stripped [of warships] in order to concentrate in sufficient force for this special occasion.

Failure to do this could, he warned, result in "such disasters and a crisis of such proportions" as the United States had never before faced.

Nobody disagreed, but there was little that could be done in time to strengthen the fleet, already badly weakened by the loss of the carrier Lexington and damage to the carrier Yorktown in the Coral Sea. The Saratoga sortied from San Diego too late for the battle and the Wasp, enroute from Gibraltar, was not due to arrive before late June. The fleet's remaining battlewagons were on the West Coast and Nimitz did not have sufficient air power to cover them had they been dispatched to Midway. Nimitz also had to deal with the threat in the Aleutians. He suspected it was a ruse and, in fact, Yamamoto had planned it partly as an attempt to confuse Nimitz, but, nonetheless, the area could not be left uncontested.

Orders to expedite their return to Hawaii went out to the carriers *Enterprise* and *Hornet*, patrolling in the Solomons. The *Yorktown*, her insides gutted by bomb hits and her plates leaking, limped home from the Coral Sea. Repairs that had been estimated would take three months were completed at Pearl Harbor in three days.

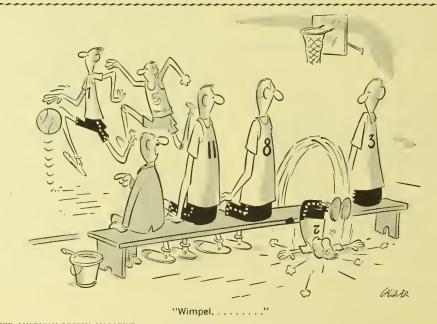
By June 3rd, Nimitz had three carriers and a thin shield of eight cruisers and 13 destroyers to throw into battle against the Combined Fleet's 160-ship armada. Not a man in the *Hornet's* air group had ever flown combat. The *Yorktown's* air group was made up of pilots hastily scavenged from three other carriers; only the *Enterprise* pilots had ever worked together.

Admiral Nagumo, spearheading the

Combined Fleet, would lead in four of the six carriers that had been thrown against Pearl Harbor, the 27,000-ton Akagi and Kaga and the 10,000-ton Soryu and Hiryu. They mounted 272 planes, the world's best at the time, flown by the most experienced pilots in any fleet on the seas. Of her big carriers, only the Zuikaku and Shokaku stayed home. The first had lost much of its aircrew, and the second had been damaged in the Coral Sea. Protecting the carriers were two battleships, three cruisers and 12 destroyers. A few hundred miles to the rear, Admiral Yamamoto, in his flagship Yamato, a 68,000-ton battleship, brought up the Main Force of battleships, cruisers and destroyers—which would be held back out of range of American patrol planes until contact with the American fleet could be made. To the south, transports for the landing on Midway would join from Saipan, along with tankers, supply ships, minesweepers, patrol boats and auxiliaries. In Yamamoto's plans, nothing had been overlooked (except the consequences of possible defeat). Even a new name had been given to the tiny island. Henceforth, Midway would be known as "Glorious Month of June."

U.S. Intelligence reports had revealed that the Japanese planned to open the attack against Midway at dawn on June 4th. On May 28th, Task Force 16, commanded by Rear Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, and including the carriers Enterprise and Hornet, sailed from Pearl Harbor. Two days later, Task Force 17, with the Yorktown, sailed under the command of Rear Adm. Frank Jack Fletcher. On June 2nd. Fletcher joined Spruance's force and hid, 325 miles northeast of Midway. On June 3rd, when patrol planes from Midway first contacted the advance combat force of the Japanese fleet 700 miles west, Task Forces 16 and 17, their presence unknown to Nagumo, moved southwest toward Midway and toward Nagumo. On orders from Admiral Fletcher, in command of the forces, a surface engagement with the more powerful enemy was to be avoided; a decision must be sought by air action. Accordingly, in the early hours of June 4th, he held his force 200 miles northeast of Midway, where he would await word of the progress of Nagumo's forces.

At first light on June 4th, Lt. Howard P. Ady, Jr., on search in a Navy PBY out of Midway, spotted Nagumo's advance fleet 215 miles west of the island and sounded the alarm. A few minutes later, at 0545, he radioed: "Many enemy planes heading Midway..." The Japanese carriers' position was known. Four minutes later, Admiral Fletcher ordered the *Enterprise* and *Hornet* into battle.



(The Yorktown would follow after it had recovered its search planes.) As the two carriers steamed off, the battle broke on Midway.

For the first three hours, the Japanese had it all their way. Land-based Army, Navy and Marine planes met the attack, in wave after wave, and were chewed to pieces. Twenty ancient Brewster Buffaloes and six Wildcats went in against the attackers; 17 were downed. Six Navy Avengers went after the carriers; one returned. Sixteen divebombers, handled by pilots who had never had a chance to fly them, went out; eight survived. Before this action ended, 34 of Midway's planes would be shot down. Heavy Army bombers, flying in too small numbers for good high-level bomb patterns, disconcerted but did not score a hit on Nagumo's carriers.

On the carrier Akagi, Admiral Nagumo carefully followed the reports of the strike. Severe damage had been inflicted on the island, installations had been smashed and over half of the American aircraft had been destroyed, yet his flight commander, winging back toward the Akagi, had suggested that a second attack be launched. The appearance of more AAF land-based bombers at that moment convinced Nagumo that a second strike was indeed needed. Nagumo's thoughts turned to the 93 torpedo bombers on the decks of the four carriers at ready for instant launching against American warships. To prepare the decks for the incoming flight from Midway, he would have to order them below, thus denying himself the one offensive weapon he needed to deal with the American fleet. But it was nearly three hours since he had launched his first attack and no signs of the American fleet had been reported. He ordered the decks cleared. The bombers were returned to the hangars below deck and preparations were made to receive, refuel and rearm the returning planes for a second island strike. It was 0730.

M EANTIME, to the east of Midway, the *Enterprise* and *Hornet* were steaming toward Nagumo's force. Pilots had been in the ready room since 0330. Their long wait had been further aggravated by two false alarms; twice they had been called out and each time ordered back.

At 0700 their long wait ended. As the pilots spilled out onto the flight decks for the third time that morning, crewmen were snugging up, under each Devastator, the first live torpedoes the planes had ever carried. It was, by now, a sparkling day, visibility excellent, a gentle breeze from the southeast—the kind of day that, not long before, would have found many of these same men at a small airfield in Kansas or Virginia or Maine, revving up another sort of plane, winging up into

a clear sky for a peacetime reserve stint, free of the death and destruction many of them were now facing for the first time. They began launching.

Admiral Spruance, a small, quiet man, no aviator but a canny naval tactician, had made the difficult decision to move. He had not planned to launch planes for another two hours. The two opposing forces were 240 miles apart, beyond normal carrier plane round-trip range. Launching now would incur the risk of losing many of his planes and pilots through running out of gas. But Spruance reasoned that if Nagumo, still ignorant of our fleet's whereabouts, decided to make a second strike on Midway, a stab now would catch him in a most vulnerable position — with all his planes on deck rearming. As reports of the strike at Midway came in and Spruance became more convinced that a second strike would be launched by Nagumo, he issued the order. By 0800, a "full load" of planes - 20 Wildcat fighters, 67 Dauntless divebombers and 29 Devastator torpedo bombers were formed up and away -30 minutes after Nagumo had made his fatal decision.

Nagumo, by this time, had belatedly learned of the presence of the American carriers and had rescinded his order that had cleared his decks of the 93 planes, but it was too late. Too much time had already been lost. He got an unexpected break when the first wave of 35 bombers from the *Hornet* misjudged the position of his carriers and, in attempting to locate them, mistakenly headed toward Midway. Two bombers and all the fighter escort had to ditch for lack of gas and the entire group missed the battle.

A second group from the *Hornet*, lumbering planes of Torpedo Squadron 8, sighted the *Akagi* just before 0930, its planes on deck as Spruance had hoped they would be. But Nagumo was ready to meet his attackers. As the 15 Devastators started their low torpedo runs, Zeroes, three times faster, roared down from high altitudes, while warships gushed gunfire that reached out eight miles. In a matter of minutes, 15 planes, 15 pilots, 15 crewmen were knocked out of the battle. One survivor, Ens. George Gay, of Texas, floated in the ocean and watched what followed.

During these same moments, 14 more Devastators from the *Enterprise* bore in on the *Kaga*. Again the Zeroes, again the murderous AA fire. Of the 14 planes, four staggered home. Not one had gotten through to the carriers. Next, the *Yorktown's* Torpedo Squadron 3–12 Devastators – went in for a kill and the thoroughly aroused gunners and pilots of Nagumo's force brought down ten. Forty-one, all told, of our torpedo planes were sent out; six came home without a hit scored.

This moment, on June 4, 1942, was the

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(Continued from page 43)

low point of U.S. fortunes in the Pacific in WWII. But it was also the last hour of the Japanese offensive that had started at Pearl Harbor nearly six months before.

The slaughter of our torpedo planes was a grim sacrifice; not deliberate, not desired, but it made victory possible.

Thirty-two Dauntless divebombers from the Enterprise had just spotted the four carriers, their yellow flight decks gleaming in the sun, red meatballs painted on them, the spine-tingling sight of a battle-ready fleet spread out below over eight miles of shining sea. The blue planes nosed over into a 70-degree dive. There were no defending Zeroes now to interfere; the torpedo bombers, running in low, had sucked them all down to water level. The Akagi, caught with 40 planes on deck, was plastered with 500pound bombs, launched from 500 yards out. The first was a near miss, landing ten yards from the bridge, but the second hit the elevator amidship, detonating among torpedoes on the hangar deck, and the third fell among the planes on the deck. In seconds, it was "just like hell," according to Nagumo's chief of staff. The carrier was abandoned and Admiral Nagumo transferred his command to the cruiser Nagara.

At the same time that the Akagi was attacked, a flight screamed down on the Soryu. One-thousand pounders were released from 2,500 feet and the Soryu was hit forc, mid and aft, her planes were blasted from the deck and the entire ship suddenly burst into sheets of flames. Within 20 minutes, she was abandoned.

One more big carrier, the *Kaga*, waited below. She was meat for the *Yorktown's* bombers, just arriving on the

scene. The trusty Dauntlesses nosed over from 14,500 feet and planted four direct hits on the *Kaga*. The first bomb hit the bridge, killing everybody on it, including the captain. The other three fired the carrier which burned uncontrollably and, without a moment's hesitation, sailors, realizing the ship could not survive, began removing the Emperor's portrait.

As the divebombers pulled away it was barely 1100. In less than half an hour, the bloody defeat of the torpedo bombers had made possible the victory by the divebombers. Three of Nagumo's carriers were burning and doomed; only the Hiryu remained. During the morning action against the carriers, she had given the slip to the American pilots and had escaped to the north. Before she was sighted, she would deriver a blow that would knock the Yorktown out of the battle, crippling her so badly that the next day a Japanese submarine's torpedoes would send her to the bottom of the ocean.

The Hirvu was spotted at 1400, an hour after she had launched her first attack on the Yorktown, Admiral Fletcher scrambled a mixed pack of divebombers from the Enterprise and the damaged Yorktown and sent them out for the kill. Hiryu was making 30 knots and twisting violently when the squadron came upon her at 1700, but no amount of evasion tactics was going to help now. The 24 divebombers hurtled down on the carrier and in minutes she was burning briskly from four bomb hits. When she went down the next morning, she carried Rear Adm. Tamon Yamaguchi and Capt. Tomeo Kaku, both of whom preferred to die with their ship. The entire Japanese carrier force had gone to the bottom at Midway.

During the long day, reports of the battle flowed back to the Yamato. Three of Admiral Yamamoto's four carriers had been lost early, but this depressing news was soon offset by the news of the attack on the Y.orktown. If, as the early reports had indicated, the American fleet had only one carrier, it now had none. With the Hiryu still in action-the flight from the Enterprise and Yorktown had not yet reached her - and his Main Force intact, Yamamoto reasoned that now would be the time to bring his big guns into play. Almost immediately after giving the order to move, he received the first true radio report of the strength of the American fleet. Undaunted, he moved ahead and, late in the evening, radioed to Nagumo that, as "the American fleet had been practically destroyed," the Imperial forces "will immediately contact and attack the enemy." Nagumo answered his superior by reminding him that "none of our carriers is operational."

In one last act of defiance, Yamamoto removed Nagumo from command and ordered an attack. But it was no good. The pride of the Japanese fleet had vanished and by first light of the morning, without air cover, the Americans could sweep him off the water, Already, without a Japanese plane in the air to oppose them, U.S. pilots were plastering two of Nagumo's cruisers. At 0300 on June 5th, Yamamoto faced reality and signalled all forces: "The Midway operation is cancelled." To his senior aides he muttered, "Sashi sugi" ("The wound is too deep"), and retired to his quarters.

THE WOUND was destined never to heal.

Had the outcome at Midway been in Japan's favor, the results would have been devastating for the United States, and the battle itself would have climaxed a string of disasters in which superior Japanese naval forces overwhelmed a weakened, peacetime American fleet. Instead, Midway was an illustrious victory for the United States and now ranks among the most important naval battles of all time.

The battle itself at Midway makes a fascinating study of the screw of fate in military actions. The action has been studied in detail over and over, with mounting awe at the swift change in fortune. Naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison recently termed it "Six Minutes that Changed the World." Former Ens. George Gay, now a TWA pilot, sole survivor of Torpedo Squadron 8, who watched the swift destruction of the first three enemy carriers from the water, is presently writing a book on the battle.

But Midway does not rank with the great sea battles of history simply because of its dramatic action. It was the turning point of the entire Pacific war,



"All of you are going to marry this tall, dark, handsome man."

the end of the Pearl Harbor-Corregidor-Bataan-East Indies era of Allied disaster, and the beginning of the slow, dogged retreat of Japan that ended in September, 1945 in Tokyo Bay. Every step of the way, thereafter, the wounds of Midway haunted every Japanese effort to halt the tide of defeat, which had been a tide of victory until those brief, unbelievable moments off Midway.

Historians, generals, admirals, strategists on both sides agree that Midway was the battle that lost the war for Japan. Gary Gordon, in his "The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire," said it for them in one paragraph: "The war was lost for Japan at Midway, but it was not yet won for the Americans. Still ahead were the bloody trails of MacArthur through the Southwest Pacific and Admiral Nimitz into the mid-Pacific."

Americans who fought along those bloody trails, in struggles that were months rather than minutes in length, and far more extensive in casualties and forces joined, may well question this unanimous judgment of fantastic, brief Midway. But the Japanese would never question it.

The key to the Pacific war was local air superiority wherever desired. Big, fast mobile carriers provided it. Before Midway, the balance of carrier power in the Pacific was Japanese. For the rest of the war it was American.

At home, Japan had only two of her big carriers left, one damaged, the other short of airmen. Japan lost most of her trained big-carrier aviators in that one awful day at Midway. Worse, she had no training program comparable to that of the United States to feed new carrier airmen into the war to replace losses.

Two months later we were forced to invade Guadalcanal to stop the enemy drive south toward New Caledonia that could have cut us off from Australia. This was a bitter, five-month struggle which we won by the skin of our teeth. Had we lost, the Southwest Pacific and Australia could have become uninhabitable for us. How could we have won at Guadalcanal if Japan had had her six big carriers and our three had been demolished at Midway? As it was, during the entire nip-and-tuck Guadalcanal campaign, the Japanese came down on Guadalcanal by warship at night and fled before dawn, because Japan had lost at Midway and could not control the daytime air over Guadalcanal.

S WE FOUGHT on up the Solomons in 1942-1943, Japan, not daring to risk her two remaining big carriers (a fear born partly of the memory of Midway, and partly of her knowledge of the reduced caliber of her aircrews), poured Midway survivors, pilots from her light carriers, and many new replacements into nearby land bases. Fed in by degrees,

the pilots (many of them green, inexperienced, hastily-trained, all of them flying from exposed, immovable bases) were chewed up mcrcilessly by our landbased Army, Navy and Marine fliers and our Navy carrier planes.

The Solomons became a bottomless rathole for enemy carrier pilots who were too few; weren't ready; weren't organizable in force; weren't flying from mobile carriers, but had to fight anyway. Between 1942 and the spring of 1944, the first two wartime generations of Japanese carrier fliers became nearly extinct.

In a single action against U.S. carriers raiding Rabaul on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1943, Japanese carrier pilots flown into Rabaul from Truk were so hacked up without inflicting serious damage that they could not oppose our landing on Tarawa a few days later with any significant airpower. It all harked back to Midway where Japan had had the welltrained, experienced pilots and the balance of mobile airpower in the Pacificand lost them. Having gotten behind at Midway, she could not catch up, while our strength grew daily.

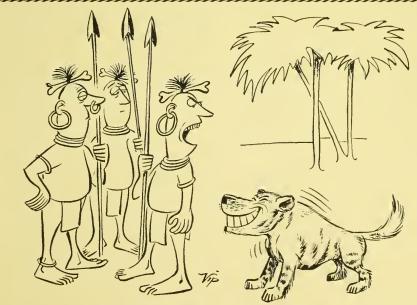
Now, with time more heavily against her, Japan feverishly was trying to train a third corps of carrier aviators worthy of the name — a job that takes two years to do well. Until she had them, her navy was tied to the range of her land-based planes. Meanwhile, our air and submarine assaults on enemy shipping made it ever harder for her to allocate even enough gasoline for thorough flight training of new pilots. And so we inched and leapfrogged more than 1,000 miles up the New Guinea Coast, from Lae, Salamaua, and the Admiralties to Hollandia, Wakde, Sarmi; and through the Central Pacific Islands - Gilberts, Marshalls - with no big enemy carriers and, hence, no enemy full flect action to oppose us.

In June 1944, we smashed at the Marianas — Saipan, Tinian and Guam. This was within bomber range of Japan itself, and she could not hold back her new carrier forces any longer no matter how unready they were. Out came the Japanese fleet from the China seas, out came new carriers and the two old ones, out came Japan's third wartime generation of carrier pilots.

This time the train of events set off at Midway was overpowering. In two days of action-most of it air-to-air-our battlehardened carrier pilots demolished the amateurish Japanese fliers so unbelievably that the major action has been named "The Great Marianas Turkey Shoot." Enemy fliers and planes literally rained out of the sky under attack from U.S. Third Fleet aviators. Of 430 Japanese carrier planes, only 35 went home with the retreating force. In a total of 476 enemy navy planes, including those based in the Marianas, the enemy lost 445 fliers! Pilot greenness was the chief cause. No such havoc could have been wreaked in air-to-air combat against the Japanese pilots who had roamed the seas from Pearl Harbor to Ceylon in 1941-42. But the bulk of that elite corps had lain with their ships on the ocean bottom off Midway for two years.

Ashore on Saipan and Guam, the Japanese army, shorn of air support, fought its usual bloody, bitter-end fight. Shortly before he committed suicide, on the islands that were to be the B-29 bases for bombing Japan, Japanese General Saito radioed Tokyo the ultimate echo of Midway: "There is no hope of victory in places where we do not have control of the air."

THE END



"Oh, shut up! I haven't come to the punchline yet."

(Continued from page 21)-

going to pay good money and inconvenience himself to see a game at firsthand when he can sit home in the comfort of his living room and watch the same game free. For every fan who actually attends a televised sports event, perhaps 100 see it without charge. So why televise? Or even broadcast?

The answer is money—like \$13,100,-000. That's what major league teams will get in 1963 for television and radio rights. And that represents a jump of over \$300,000 from 1962, definitely not a vintage season. You have to do a lot of soul-searching before you give up that kind of moola. It's nice if you have a winner and can fill up your park without television, like the Milwaukee Braves used to, but it's a lot easier to balance the books with a fat television contract, and never mind the empty seats.

Watch any televised fight. You'll find it very difficult to count the house, since the camera never shows more than two or three rows of ringside seats. Beyond that lies nothing but empty seats, and only the sponsors' misplaced sense of obligation prevents them from televising fights from a studio, where the "crowd" could be accommodated just as easily.

Most sports have reached the attendance point of no return with television, and a future trend may be toward more theater and pay television. Certainly television—especially when the games televised are home games—is one of the major obstacles that must be met in any plan to increase attendance.

Let's see just what five major spectator sports are doing to increase their attendance. Ranked in the order of their 1962 attendance, they are: racing (thoroughbreds and trotters); major league baseball; professional football; professional hockey; and professional basketball.

AST YEAR thoroughbred and trotting races drew an official paid attendance of 61,414,382. That would have been one-third of the entire population of the United States had not most of them been repeat customers. Some of these have been genuine horse lovers, interested in the improvement of the breed. But the other 99% was drawn by racing's unique and powerful advantage over other sports: legal betting. In 1962 they wagered the staggering sum of \$3,669,-463,825. That's \$3 billion, a tidy amount even when you're talking about the national budget. It averages about \$59.75 per admission. Of this, the 24 states that sanction racing bit in for taxes for \$287,-930,030 - about 8%, or about \$4.70 per admission. This is almost exactly double what the tracks shelled out to the states ten years ago and triple the 1948 tax figure.

But, believe it or not, racing men are not happy.

"It's the fault of the state legislatures," says one racing official. "They're never satisfied with the racing revenue. They always want more and they get it by the device of stretching out the season. Every year they tack on two or three more days. We haven't gotten to year-round racing at one track but we're getting close to it."

With northern tracks opening earlier and closing later — New York recently extended the end of the flat racing scason from November 30 to December 7 — and the southern tracks running far beyond the normal tourist seasons, there is a definite problem in getting fans to come out on the "undesirable" dates. It has been met ingeniously.

Many northern tracks, whose seasons begin or end in cold weather, have enclosed and heated their grandstands. Even so, as far south as Maryland, fans have been trapped overnight at racetracks by blizzards. Farther south, tracks have reversed the procedure and installed air conditioning. Huge parking lots have been built and special transportation arranged by bus, train, plane and boat. Promotion and advertising have been stepped up, and the stress is always on comfort and fun.

Recently, venerable old Saratoga ran a full-page ad noting the track's centennial and urging the reader to visit Saratoga. The attractions of the area were listed at some length but horse racing was only one among many. And there wasn't a word about betting.

Hollywood Park has adopted the fan club technique, enrolling about 5,000 Californians in its Railbird Club. Members receive a special newsletter and are encouraged to bring families along for special morning tours of the track, stables and patrol towers. On such days, with special horse events going on and children much in evidence, the track must look like Disneyland with horses. Other tracks welcome morning visitors, even to serving breakfast in the clubhouse.

Lincoln Downs, a small Rhode Island track that usually draws poor dates in relation to bigger nearby Narragansett Park, has pioneered some unusual attendance gimmicks. This year, for example, they are offering night thoroughbred racing from Monday through Friday, tenrace cards, and a so-called "twin double" or quinella. Not only can a fan bet the usual daily double on the first and second races for the price of a single bet, but he can also try for a big payoff by picking the winners of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth races - again for the price of a single bet. The odds against such a feat are formidable, but so is the

ego and enthusiasm of the race track fan.

Many harness tracks, especially in the East, operate almost exclusively at night and at least one thoroughbred track, New Hampshire's Rockingham Park, has successfully experimented with a supplementary harness racing schedule.

Western tracks have filled out their cards with exciting quarter-horse races. California had a combination harness and quarter-horse meeting last year and New Mexico tracks offered from two to six quarter-horse races on every card.

Other gimmicks that have been and are being tried include the deliberate hardening of thoroughbred tracks to create unusually fast conditions, the adding of more lucrative stakes races and the beefing up of established ones, and the policy of moving the feature race from the middle to the end of the program. Still another, recently approved by the National Association of Racing Commissions, would be the 48-hour closing deadline for race entries. This significant move, already in practice at several tracks, would mean that potential fans - and bettors - would have the entries available far enough in advance to do a thorough job of form-studying. The present 24-hour rule, with its also-eligible lists and resultant late scratches, has long been considered outmoded.

Racing has not been hurt by television, and has probably been helped. The widespread telecasting of important stakes races has usually served to whet the appetite of the viewer. And you can't make a bet in your living room.

Baseball's problems, by comparison, are far different. Plagued by complacency and conservatism for years, it has been outhustled and hurt by racing and football, as well as the promoters of the various summer participant sports—all of which have enjoyed tremendous booms in recent years.

Bill Veeck was considered a buffoon a few years back when he introduced an element of showmanship to baseball. Saddled with the woeful St. Louis Browns, Veeck brought in ancient Satchel Paige from the Negro leagues, put clowns in the coaching boxes and, in a bit of sheer promotional genius, signed a midget to a one-day contract as a pinch hitter. The Browns couldn't win, but they drew fans. At Cleveland, and later at Chicago, Veeck introduced other ideas: the gimmicky scoreboard, complete with fireworks; flashy uniforms; clean, comfortable ball parks; a variety of promotions and giveaways; and a strong year-round push for group and season ticket business.

Today, virtually all of Veeck's ideas—except the clowns and the midget—have

been accepted as standard procedure by most teams. No longer complacent, the owners have shifted franchises, added new teams and tinkered with the holy playing rules to cull more favor with the fickle fan. And the trend is accelerating.

"I hope that eventually you'll see 12 teams in each major league, instead of the present ten," said National League president Warren Giles last winter.

Expansion-to such cities as Seattle, Dallas-Fort Worth, San Diego and Buffalo-would boost baseball's total attendance, but would not solve the more gnawing situation of the individual clubs, especially the have-nots.

Over the years the time of games has gone from approximately two hours to close to three hours. With night games consistently running close to midnight, fans have hesitated to bring their children and often have left early to insure a night's sleep. The new rules changes, designed to speed up the game, may help some, although critics say they don't go far enough. But something had to be done about the time of games.

Baseball's answer was to reduce the number of warmup pitches each inning from eight to five; to restrict the number of trips the manager may make to the mound; and to require the pitcher to take his place in the on-deck circle. If these steps don't reduce playing time, the major leagues may adopt the clock now in use in the Pacific Coast League, requiring the pitcher to throw the ball in 20 seconds or less. The Texas League has an additional 90-second clock, to time the changing of sides between innings. Both clocks were used by the semipro National Baseball Congress last year, cutting an average 25 minutes from each game. One nine-inning game, in which 11 runs were scored, was played in 1 hour 54 minutes.

Last year, ex-pitcher Fred Hutchinson, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, complained: "Every change in the baseball rules seems to be a slap at the pitchers." But the pitchers got a little back when the major leagues reverted to their old definition of the strike zone this season: from the shoulders to the knees instead of from armpits to knees. With more strike territory to protect, the hitters should be swinging more and reducing the number of bases on balls.

If Los Angeles' glamorous Chavez Ravine is any standard, new stadiums being constructed in Houston and New York should boost the attendance of the Colt .45s and Mets considerably. But at least five other cities-Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and Kansas City-lack adequate stadiums and must replace them soon to remain competitive. The most urgent case is Pittsburgh, where the Pirates' Forbes Field belongs to the neighboring University of Pittsburgh which already has the property laid out for a campus extension. Philadelphia's ancient Connic Mack Stadium is in the path of a big redevelopment project.

Two cities being watched with considerable interest this season are Milwaukee and Kansas City.

In Milwaukee, where the fans greeted the old Boston Braves with wild enthusiasm back in 1953 in the first of the postwar franchise switches, attendance has shrunk from 2,215,404 in the pennant-winning 1957 season to a mere 767,221 last scason. Lou Perini sold his majority stock to a group of businessmen



"What kind of a report card is this to give the son of the President of the P.T.A.?' THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

who have undertaken a vigorous program to restore the Braves' attendance.

During the winter, the Braves did a strong selling campaign with industries and organizations. They also put team stock on sale to Wisconsin residents, placing part of the ownership in the hands of the fans. For nine years the Braves had not televised a single game until last year, when they carried 15 away games back to Milwaukee. The new management has increased this to 25 games, including five home games. The Braves will also increase the number of "special events," like Ladies' Day and Boy Scout Day, from last year's record number of seven. All this-plus permitting the beer-loving Milwaukecans to bring the brand of their choice into the park-is expected to boost attendance.

Kansas City could be a tougher problem, but the Athletics are blessed-if that is the word-with baseball's biggest showman since Veeck in the person of club president Charles Finley. A self-made insurance millionaire who has always wanted to own a major league baseball team, he bought the Athletics two years ago because they were the only team available. Part of the deal involved a

pledge not to leave Kansas City.

Inheriting a poor tcam in a cramped stadium with the smallest seating capacity in the American League, Finley set to work. He completely redecorated the park, landscaped the grounds, put a beer garden in the outfield, and set a herd of sheep grazing on a hill outside the park to keep the grass trimmed. There was a bunny-like figure, dressed in an Athletics' uniform, that came out of the ground laden with baseballs whenever the umpires ran short. And there was even an air-jet device to clean off home plate.

This year Finley's new gimmick was to dress his team up in bright green and gold uniforms, a gaudy departure from the traditional white or grey. At the opening game, he urged fans to wear the new colors, and he even put green and gold blankets on the outfield sheep. During the game, 1,000 green and 1,000 gold balloons were released over Kansas City-each bearing a ticket to a future game. Earlier, he had invited all season ticket holders to a clubhouse receptionand 4,000 responded.

Baseball's trend toward more night games and more television continues this year. More than half of the major league schedule is now played at night, with Houston scheduling 69 of its 81 home games at night, including seven unprecedented Sunday night games. The World Champion New York Yankees, with little to fear at the box office, have scheduled a record 132 televised games this year, including all 81 home games. The rival New York Mets, on the other hand, will stress television of away games, a trend borrowed from pro football,

THE FOOTBALLERS, particularly the Na-I tional Football League, have used television to considerable advantage over the years. Televising only away games, and permitting no television of other pro games in an area where a game is being played, the NFL has doubled its attendance figures of 1952, hitting the 4 million mark for the first time last season.

Unlike baseball, which jealously guards its television rights, the NFL is relatively liberal in televising games into non-NFL citics and also encourages filmed re-runs of games both during and after the season.

"Our basic promotion problem is not to get fans into the stadiums, but to build interest in the game on a mass level," says NFL public relations director Jim Kensil. "This is the heart of our television policy. The immediate value is to the sponsor and the network, but eventually many of these television fans will buy tickets."

With an average television audience of 8 million for nationally televised NFL games, the sponsors hate to see the season end. Last year, two of the top four televised sports attractions were the NFL (Continued from page 47)

championship game, watched by 42 million viewers, and the Thanksgiving Day game between Green Bay and Detroit, witnessed by 40 million.

But of the 14 teams in the league, only four—Baltimore, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York—have achieved ideal attendance totals. In each case they have a stadium seating at least 60,000, with a season ticket sale of at least 40,000. This means that each team is guaranteed financial success before the first kickoff, while still leaving enough seats available for the occasional fan. The New York Giants, for example, expect to sell 55,000 season tickets this year in 67,000-seat Yankee Stadium.

At least two NFL teams, Los Angeles and Dallas, play in stadiums that are too big, Los Angeles Coliseum and the Cotton Bowl respectively. The teams are not winners, and to fill the seats—many of which are distant and poor—both clubs have resorted to considerable promotion, especially in encouraging children to attend.

St. Louis and Pittsburgh, playing in small and inadequate stadiums while new ones are constructed, have little trouble filling available seats but are concentrating on building up increased interest for the larger capacities to come.

Most of professional football's audience has come from the dwindling ranks of college football fans, and the downswing in college attendance has been in proportion with the zoom of the faster, rougher, more exciting pro game. Last year, 60% of the plays called in the NFL were passes, and the trend seems to be rising as the fans cheer.

The smaller and newer American Football League has produced a couple of unusual novelties that may eventually be adopted by the older league: players' names on the backs of their jerseys, and an official scoreboard clock.

Lavish, college-style half-time shows, first introduced by George Preston Marshall in Washington, have generally been emulated by both pro leagues. Some have their own bands, drill teams and cheer leaders. Others vary the attraction from week to week, but all have half-time activities as part of the program.

The two evenly matched winter professional sports—hockey and basketball—both face a common problem: lack of arena seating. But each has a different attitude toward its attendance problems. The National Hockey League, whose six teams drew 2,436,000 fans in 1961-62, is content to stand pat.

President Clarence Campbell, citing the fabulous growth of the NHL over the last 20 years, says, "Scarcity is our greatest asset." What he means is that professional hockey has acquired a certain snob appeal over the years — as well as a relatively good balance in its teams — that brings out the fans in fair weather or foul, in good years and bad.

Over the last 17 years, 86% of all available NHL tickets have been sold and in Boston last winter there was the amazing spectacle of the lowly Bruins averaging 12,000 fans in 14,000-seat Boston Garden and often outdrawing the world champion Boston Celtics of the National Basketball Association in the same arena.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, playing in an arena that holds 13,700, have not had



"I wanted to be a surgeon but my hands were too shaky!" THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

an unsold ticket in 15 years.

For years, the NHL has been talking about increasing to cight teams, but has taken no visible action. Los Angeles, a member of the Western Hockey League, draws huge crowds into the new Los Angeles Arena and is ready for membership now. But the NHL is reluctant to accept Los Angeles without San Francisco for travel reasons, and the San Francisco facilities are not up to league standards. Pittsburgh and Baltimore, both good minor league hockey cities, are also prospective members.

But for now, the word around the NHL is: no change.

Professional basketball, on the other hand, is hungry for more attendance and will probably be getting it as the balance of competition evens off. The National Basketball Association drew 2,163,154 fans in 1961-62, but with few of hockey's full houses.

With the transfer of the Chicago franchise to Baltimore and the Syracuse franchise to Philadelphia, the league seems solvent. But pro basketball commands little of the loyalty of pro hockey. The winners make money but the losers suf-

fer even in a city as big as New York, where the Knickerbockers finished deeply in the red.

Several of the former basketball havenots found winning combinations last winter and showed handsome gains in attendance and profit as a direct result. The most dramatic case was the Los Angeles Lakers, a team that was \$100,-000 in debt when the franchise was transferred from Minneapolis after the 1959-60 season. Last season the Lakers had the hottest box office in the league, grossing better than \$20,000 per game. The St. Louis Hawks, rebuilding with talented young players, and the hotshooting Cincinnati Royals-who gave the champion Boston Celtics fits in the playoffs - showed strong attendance jumps and both should do even better.

Pro basketball's biggest asset is the size, speed and shooting ability of the players. The banning of the zone defense and the invocation of a 24-second limit on shots has produced offenses that often total around 250 points per game.

With longtime league president Maurice Podoloff now retired, it will be up to his successor, J. Walter Kennedy, exmayor of Stamford, Conn., to dictate what improvements can be made to increase attendance. Uniform rules interpretation is certainly needed, and there will probably be a less strict policy on the calling of fouls where no damage is done — the "no harm, no foul" rule used widely in the Midwest. A popular novelty with the now-defunct American Basketball League — a three-point field goal on shots from beyond 25 feet — is another distinct possibility.

The NBA has had little luck trying to interest sponsors in televising its games after a fiasco of a few years ago, when the league deliberately kept its top teams off television in the mistaken idea that the poorer teams needed the exposure more. As a result, the image of NBA basketball was a poor one—and it will take a lot of promotion to change it.

B OXING, the tailcnder in 1962 spectator pull among the major pro sports, could also be discussed here. But perhaps it would be merciful simply to say that it is slipping badly and has done virtually nothing to restore the great public appeal that it once enjoyed. An estimated total attendance of only 1,860,000 at all professional fights in the United States last year is probably too generous a figure.

Unless a miracle happens to boxing, future battles for the spectator dollar will be waged by her five big brothers: racing, baseball, football, hockey and basketball. It shows how times can change. Pro football was playing to side line standees in sand lots back when boxing drew the Dempsey-Tunney milliondollar gates!



# DATELINE WASHINGTON

#### STATES & THE CONSTITUTION **COMMIES EYE CAMPUS** NUCLEAR SURVIVAL

Since January the legislatures of some 30 states have been grappling with the three proposed major alterations of the U.S. Constitution.

- 1) Create a "Court of the Union," comprising the 50 state chief justices, to review U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
- 2) Bar the Federal courts from cases involving apportionment of representation for the state legislatures.
- 3) Permit amending of the Constitution through direct proposal of two-thirds of the states and ratification by three-fourths of the states. Proposed amendments now have to go through Congress or constitutional convention.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., with some 10,000 actual members plus 100,000 "state of mind" members (sympathizers), is waging a major campaign on the college campuses across the country, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has reported to Congress...Gus Hall, No. 1 U.S. red, has personally taken charge of the youth concentration project... Under the guise of "academic freedom" and "freedom of speech," the Kremlincontrolled commies have been gaining increasing access to college forums with espousals paralleling the Soviet line on peaceful coexistence, disarmament, nuclear tests, etc.... The party-trained speakers are skillfully imparting the Kremlin line and subtly painting a false picture of the Communist Party "as just another political party," Hoover

"What fear do you have of letting the young people know what these communists have to say?" one legislator asked the FBI chief. Mr. Hoover replied:

"My answer is that we all believe in academic freedom, but academic freedom does not grant license to deliberately present distortions or falsehoods. It requires the truth and Communists are not obligated morally or otherwise to seek for or to tell the truth...Some students are capable of recognizing and exposing Communist propaganda and propagandists -- others are not... There lies the danger because Communists have made, and are making, recruits in our schools, colleges and universities."

Instead of a multi-billion dollar deep shelter program. according to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense Steuart L. Pittman, the current objective of U.S. Civil Defense is to do the things that are practical and within reach, to make the most of resources which serve peacetime purposes... Basic defense measures depend on some degree of physical protection from nuclear fallout, rather than blast. ... Defense Department studies indicate that 40 to 120 million Americans could survive the blast, heat, and direct effects of nuclear explosions, but in the absence of shelters die slowly from radiation exposure.

#### PEOPLE AND OUOTES:

#### **OUTER SPACE**

"I think one thing that we're proving is that man is very definitely a primary part of the space vehicle system . . ." Maj. L. Gordon Cooper, Jr., astronaut, discussing his 22-orbit flight.

#### INNER SPACE

"Whichever side conquers in the realm of thought wins in the end, regardless of who conguers now in outer space." Joseph S. Farland, U.S. Ambassador to Panama.

#### ORGANIZED WOMEN

"...American women through their organizations have changed the faces of their communities." Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

#### IDLE MEN

"Man's essential function is to work. When stripped of this, he sometimes molders." Dr. Edward Bortz, past president, American Geriatrics Society.

#### **COCKTAIL PARTIES**

"It is a sad commentary on the depth of our interest in each other that no group can successfully get through a party without the gurgle and splash of alcoholic drinks." Dr. Marvin A. Block, chairman, AMA Committee on Alcoholism.

#### IMPERFECT WORLD

". . . Americans still do not trust machinery - fully. They have what they consider good reasons . . . speakers that don't work, stuck needles in record players, clogged carburetors in automobiles, elevators that stall, TV sets that go bad, and the like." N. F. Halaby, Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency.

#### CASTRO

"One might suggest that his heart is in Peking but his stomach is in Moscow." Edward M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Af(Continued from page 13) -

out of school today than used to. That isn't true."

"I thought it was," I admitted.

"We have the lowest dropout rate right now we've ever had," Wirtz said. "I can check the numbers for you, but the percentage of dropouts has been cut a third in the last 25 years, so it isn't as big a bugaboo as most people think.

"The rub is that there are fewer unskilled jobs today than there used to be, and—almost by definition—the real dropout is an untrained, unskilled person.

"What it means in human terms," he continued, "is that a dropout will find a job he likes and does well in, and then, later on, after gaining a real stake in a community, making friends, and attaining seniority, may find his past cut completely out from under him. He loses all that, and, without a skill, there isn't much of a place for a man in the future economy. I wish there was a way of saying to every high school student who's thinking of dropping out, 'If you do, you're signing your job death warrant.'

"E CONOMICALLY," Wirtz added, "the dropouts are committing themselves to living as unskilled laborers in a world in which every year there will be fewer opportunities for unskilled work. Our dropout problem is not that there are more dropouts; the real problem is that there are fewer jobs for those who drop out. The problem peaks between 16 and 21. The greatest number of people enter the work force at the age of 16.

"Right now, we've got 700,000 kids out of school and out of work. The rub of it is that as things look now, our prevailing attitude seems to be. 'So what, we're sorry, but there's nothing open for them.' I'm concerned about the fact that the country seems ready to accept the idea that we are going to have 4 or 5 million people permanently on the slag heap, most of them youngsters. That's why we've been pushing our youth employment act so strongly.

"Unless we can get across the idea somehow that the unskilled person who was once absorbed is no longer going to be absorbed in the work force, it could mean that those people will lie on the slag heap forever. It's pretty serious that unemployment has averaged 5.5% or more for the last five years; it's even more serious that the public is getting used to that statistic and accepting it."

"Is it true that from now on a man is likely to have to be re-educated in a new skill two or three times during his lifetime?" I asked.

"He does face that prospect. Not the professional, but the person who goes into a plant or into a nonprofessional service job. Chances are he'll have to change his trade or livelihood at least

once and maybe twice during his life."
"And completely change too," I said.

"Completely change," Wirtz said, "and when he does he may find himself stymied. We have a new manpower training act we've been administering about eight months. We're running into an encouraging number of situations in which we find job opportunities, but it's also discouraging when we set up training programs, only to find that many of the people who need them the most are often illiterate. They can't read. They



"Practice good now, and I'll pick you up in an hour."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

can't write. They can't add. To be specific, we have a training program for restaurant and hotel cooks, but, too often, the people who come to us with some self-training as short-order cooks can't read menus. They can't read recipes. They can't read directions. So we've got to say 'no' to them or we'd have to put in a full program from grade school up.

"One program involved pretty menial work — building maintenance — but as it's done today there are even minimum requirements there. A number of applicants couldn't read well enough to distinguish whether the labels on cans read detergents or rat poison. We had to exclude these men. In another city we recently set up a program to train 30 practical nurses. We had to go through a list of 250 women before we could find 30 with basic literacy requirements."

"Do you find much disinterest?" I asked, "Do you find people unwilling to take advantage of the opportunities you give them?"

"There's much less of that than the popular impression would suggest,"

Wirtz said. "A few are willing to settle for unemployment insurance or relief, but as nearly as I can determine there aren't many people in this country who would rather sit on their rear ends than work if they could find jobs. At the same time, while we have 4 to 4.5 million unemployed people in this country, we also know that a lot of us have trouble finding domestic help, or handymen to do odd jobs. Ask any homeowner or homemaker. There's also a shortage of garage station attendants.

"In this country people look down their noses at such jobs. That's partly because of the low pay and partly because we have always been a production-minded society. People would often rather take the dirtiest, lowest job in a factory than take care of somebody's yard. It's a matter of status."

"Even with job openings, people won't take them? Perhaps the word 'domestic' is what's wrong," I ventured. "We're trying to find a new word for

"We're trying to find a new word for that right now," Secretary Wirtz said. "In Europe domestic employment is acceptable—even respectable. In our country, no. We have a growing problem in directing people into some of these service jobs.

"And another important aspect of the employment picture is the shortage of skilled craftsmen. It's likely to last for the next six or seven years. What bothers us is not so much shortages in jobs as shortages in professional employables."

"I see pages and pages of advertisements for such people in the newspapers," I said.

"It's especially pronounced in the engineering profession," he continued. "We know, too, that we're short of doctors, trained nurses, school teachers."

"Why nurses?" I asked. "Is it long hours and hard work, or what?"

"I talked to a representative of the Nurses' Association just yesterday," the Secretary said. "The worst bottleneck in the medical profession, including both doctors and nurses, is the shortage of medical schools — medical teaching facilities of one kind or another."

"If you're really sick you can have a hell of a time getting a nurse, I said.

"I told them that," Wirtz said. "And it's true. But now we're edging into the question of whether there are restrictive practices in some professions."

I had heard about such practices, but never thought of them as being wide-spread enough to have any serious impact on our unemployment situation. "Is this problem really prevalent enough to make a difference?" I asked.

"You can't ignore it," Wirtz told me. "I think it's true of the professions and the skilled trades as well. There are some instances of restrictive practices designed

by certain trades or professions to make themselves harder to get into and, by the same token, higher-priced. It would be a real service if you would suggest in your story that there's just enough of this to warrant criticism. We have real training shortages among doctors and nurses, due, partly, to these restrictions, but the building trades are even more restrictive. Unless we increase our apprenticeship program there, we're going to have crucial shortages before 1970.'

THE SECRETARY paused, and shifted his legs from the lower desk drawer. I gathered that the discussion of restrictive practices was at an end, and I took advantage of the momentary silence to bring us back to the more immediate problem of automation.

"Mr. Secretary," I began, "do you think the employment picture would be brightened by a better distribution of the work force through, say, shortening the work week?"

The Secretary didn't answer me for a second or two. He seemed to be arranging his thoughts. Then he said, "As far as I'm concerned, taking a stand for shortening the work week is walking on economic quicksand. There just isn't any short cut. There's our training program, but there isn't any point in training people if there aren't going to be jobs. There's only one real answer to it, and that is to start doing things that still need doing in this country. When we do, then we're going to have a manpower shortage on our hands.

"There's no point in brooding or worrying about mechanization and automation, and saying, 'It's too bad because it's inevitable.' It's here, and we are absolutely dependent upon it. We have the highest standard of living in a world that's becoming more and more competitive. The only way that we can maintain that standard is to use every technological development."

"I'm sure the Soviets are trying to overtake us in that area," I said.

"We can't afford to hold back any movement toward increased efficiency," Wirtz said. "We can't derail our technological development because of the comparatively small percentage of people who get in the way of that development. That's what's happening right now. It's part of the reason for the resistance to automation. Putting it differently - and more humanely - automation will come faster and be more effective if we can provide job opportunities for the people who lose their jobs to machines. Most of the major labor disputes of the last two years have involved our working people's concern about getting another job. We hear talk about featherbedding as if it reflects the desire not to work. As a matter of honest fact, it reflects very much the desire to work, so much so that people hang on to a job even though it's run out on them.'

"That's understandable - and only human."

"If we can spread the cost of automation as we ought to, the whole thing will come about more easily and evenly. It's perfectly sound in principle.

"In one way or another as a society and as a nation, costs which otherwise will be thrown on individuals must be absorbed in other ways. In historical terms the industrial revolution was a great thing for our country. Such things as the application of steam to textile mills were the basis on which the future prosperity of our nation grew.'

"However," I said, "there were riots in the streets and in the fields.'

"The truth is, the industrial revolution ground up more people than it had any right to," Secretary Wirtz answered. "When we look back on it, our remembered experience is pretty much that we're not quite honest with ourselves when we take as much out of individuals as we did during that period for the development of the economy as a whole."

"Are we going to be able to do better this time around?" I asked.

"We're already doing better." Wirtz said. "Our basic mood is not hopelessness. We're the only country today - I suspect we're the only one in history that has the number of unsatisfied consumer needs anybody could possibly imagine, more than enough natural resources, more than enough manpower and, what's more, all of the ideas available to meet them. There's not a thing to hold us back except a way to get our machinery moving faster. If we set out to eliminate all of the slums in all of the cities in this country, just think how many hours that would mean. There is so much work to be done we can't even estimate it.

"I'll put it more broadly," he continued. "If in the next four or five years we decided not only to clean out the slums but build the schools and the hospitals we need, to increase our water supply - and so far only the League of Women Voters seems to realize we've got a water shortage - if we set out to do only these things, we'd have the serious manpower shortage I spoke about. At the same time we've got tremendous unmet private needs. There are still 171/2 million or 1/3 of the family units in this country who are living on a family income of \$3,000 a year or less. If we worked out some way to bring that group up to what we consider a minimum existence level today, about \$5,000 or \$6,000, satisfying those needs alone would translate itself into jobs far beyond what our nation could possibly supply."

"In your opinion, is it up to private enterprise to do that?" I asked.

"Primarily it has to be a private job," the Secretary replied.

"Right now," Wirtz said, "our whole emphasis is on the Administration's tax program as distinguished from a public works program. This is a recognition that such work ought to be done through stimulating private demand. My father is a businessman in De Kalb, Ill., and he always said the best thing for the economy is more people coming into the stores with money to buy things. That money in turn seeps into the labor employment till.

"More money in the average man's pocket is the answer to our job problem. It works back from there to a demand for people to fill jobs, but instead of that we start talking about short cuts. Basically, ours is a problem of demand for



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#### THE HUMAN SIDE OF AUTOMATION (Continued from page 51)

goods. If we meet that, we'll meet the unemployment situation which is a de-

mand-for-services problem.' "Then we're just kidding ourselves

when we dream about economic short cuts to job increases," I said.

"That's right," Wirtz said.
"What about the physically handicapped," I asked him, "how will increased automation affect them? Will it make their situation more difficult?"

"No. it won't," Wirtz assured me. "If we could look at this thing with a clear eye as well as a warm heart, we'd realize that by increasing the productivity of the physically handicapped and, I might add, our mentally retarded, we'd make not only better citizens of them but better consumers and better taxpayers. The truth is, they're like the younger persons in the work force. Years ago all we had to do was put them in the position to do unskilled work. Now we'll have to help them acquire some of the competence our automated economy demands."

R. SECRETARY, you have stressed the fact that we have all the makings for a better economic picture, and you are optimistic that our work problem can be met. What are some of the keys to meeting it?"

'There are two basic answers. One is to stimulate the economy, to create the demand for jobs by filling the unmet needs we already have. The other lies in our educational system. Thirty years ago, I was teaching Hamlet and Macheth in a small town high school in Illinois. The boys were looking forward to going into the boiler works. The girls were going into the local glove factory. They

didn't need any particular training for those jobs, much less an exposure to Shakespeare along the line. Today, students have to be trained in areas which lead directly to making a living because the unskilled jobs are just not there to be had. We can talk about unemployment insurance, we can talk about training and retraining programs, but the truth is that our educational system, too, has to take these other things into account. For 20 years I grew up and taught in the belief that an academic standard of excellence was the only thing worth a teacher's consideration, I'm afraid I looked down my nose at vocational education. That attitude just doesn't fit any more.

"It's not a matter of recanting," Wirtz continued. "It's just that things have changed. Take the word 'dignity.' We talk more about the dignity of work. We used to be trained to go to college and it didn't matter too much whether we made that goal or not because the dropouts could be absorbed, but the heart of this whole problem is that the unskilled jobs just aren't there any more. Of course, as in the case of making telephones dialable, our mechanization eventually will add up to more jobs instead of fewer jobs. There are evidences of that. In the end I still come back to the fact that as long as there are plenty of resources in this country and plenty of needs, what we face is largely a problem of adjustment.

"We've got all the resources, all the people, all the ideas, and plenty of things we want to do and need to do to produce a manpower shortage! It's just a matter of reaching that point. It is interesting, and in some ways an accusation, that there is a manpower shortage in many other countries. It's true of Canada, the Scandinavian countries, Western Europe. They're scratching for people to fill jobs. The easy answer to that always is, 'That's because they got bombed out and reconstruction was needed.' Well, excepting Canada, of course, this is partly true, but there are a number of things we could be doing to take up our employment slack. We sing about America the beautiful, but if we decide to build it just in terms of the things we want to do, we'd have too few people. So I can't despair about the unemployment situation. This is, frankly, part of the reason we don't like the 35-hour work week proposal. There's so much to do. Why settle for less."

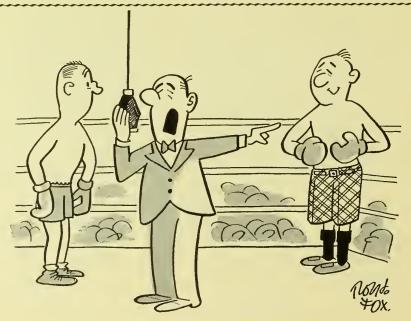
"You said that in your opinion this is more of a job for private enterprise than for government. How does it divide up? How much are both responsible?" I asked.

"That is pretty hard to answer," Wirtz said. "If you press me I would have to include the comment that the way the other democratic countries have solved that is to do a good deal more government planning than we think is good here. Yet I'm by no means discouraged on this front. I pointed out that through a house-cleaning in our tax program we are trying to stimulate private demands. If we can develop this shot in the arm and move off dead center, it will have a continuing effect.

"If we do, that thing will feed on itself and we'll help our new, younger workers and their families. They will breed private consumer demand. I'll bet money on the private system doing it. I must add that with the industries we've studied so far they tell us, in effect: 'We can undertake the retraining of those we can continue to use even though it means shifting them from an old job to a new one. If we have 1,500 people in our plant and a new process requires only 1,000 of them, we can retrain all 1,500but we can't undertake to rehire all 1,500 people for our 1,000 new jobs. Furthermore, as part of responsibility to private enterprise, we can pay the people who have to leave a reasonable sum to help tide them over until they can relocate.'

"We're moving along lines that warrant my saying that the substantial part of the job has to be done privately and in the ordinary course of business. We recognize that unemployment insurance necessarily has to be done on a government basis. But there must also be cooperation between government and private industry, a public service to help place new as well as displaced employees. The question now is whether or not we can achieve this without inaugurating a vast public works program. My belief is we can."

"Mine, too, Mr. Secretary. And thank THE END



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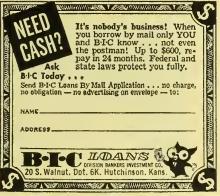
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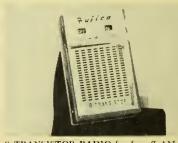
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#### THE ODDS ARE GOOD

America only guarantees you the right to pursuit of happiness. In other words, you're allowed in the race, but after that you're on your own.

J. VENEZIALE

#### LESSON WELL LEARNED?

He's speaking from experience He says ... but I can't buy it; You don't speak from experience, From experience you keep quiet. SUZANNE DOUGLASS

#### SPITEFUL TRIFLER

Then there is the gossiping doll - you wind it up and it runs down everybody.

H. E. MARTZ

#### END OF THE MONTH MYSTERY

The butcher, the baker, the man I pay

And the others I owe an amount. Seem to know right down to the very last cent.

What's left in my checking account. Walter V. Muli.

#### YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW

When children ask awkward questions, invention is the necessity of mother.

AL SPONG

#### SKIN DEEP

Now's the time the sun is Tanning pretty honeys, (Ripening the peaches on the beaches) While the wolves are hatching Lots of plots for catching Honeys with a line of sugared speeches, (With the chances these romances Which the sun has brought about Will diminish to a finish When the tan has faded out.) BERTON BRALEY



"Somehow Joe's impression of the President doesn't quite come off.'

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TIE BAR CUFF LINK SET

Black on yx in heavy gold plate. No. 74613 . . . . . . \$5.50

#### ECONOMY TIE BAR

Gold plated shorty. No. 74623 . . . . . . \$1.10





#### NYLON JACKET

Lightweight, washable with popular stand-up two button collar. Sm., med., Ig., and X-Ig. in navy blue (No. 70271) or white (No. 70275) . . \$6.95

#### MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS

Midget Size Button No. 83711, 10K....\$2.64 No. 83713, 14K....\$3.63 Regulation Size Button No. 83717, 10K....\$3.63 No. 83719, 14K....\$5.28





See 1963 catalog for diamond prices.



#### UNIFORM SHIRTS

Pre-shrunk broadcloth. Neck half-sizes 14 to 18; Sleeves 32 to 35.

White No. 70302 . . . \$4.50 Blue No. 70156 . . . 4.95

#### TIES

All wool, button down. Blue (No. 70291) or Gold (No. 70292) . . . . . . . \$1.25

#### LARIAT TIE

Bolo for sport wear. Blue (No. 70296) or Gold (No. 70295) \$1.50





#### **TROUSERS**

Year-round weight, crease and stain resistant, blended gabardine. Waist 29-46 with unfinished bottoms. Give height and waist.

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See the 1963 catalog for Jackets, extra size trousers and sport shirts.

#### BALL PEN SET

Gold with blue emblem. Fineline pencil with non-skip ball pen. No. 74242 . . . \$2.00



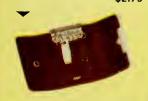


#### **SWINGFOLD**

Twenty cards—photos swing with fingertip ease for ready reference. Mello cowhide in black (No. 74478) or Brown (No. 74479) . . . . \$5.50

#### KEY CASE

Polished cowhide button case in black (No. 74468), brown (No.74469) ortan (No. 74470) \$2.75





#### MEMBERS RING

Black onyx in 10K gold with white gold inlaid shanks. Specify size. No. 73900

. . . . . . . \$21.78

#### LIGHTER

Windproof by Park. Blue and gold. Guaranteed. No. 74904 . . . . . \$1.00





#### AUTO EMBLEMS

Copper finish bronze, hard enameled 3-inch emblem. No. 74950 has lug for attaching. No. 74951 has trunk attachment bracket . . . . \$1.25

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